The WEEKLY Post.

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POMP AND CEREMONY

Attend the Opening of the New Orleans Exposition

By President Arthur Twelve Hundred Miles Away.

The Program as Arranged Carried Out.

Northern Visitors Surprised by the Sights About Them.

EXPOSITION GROUNDS, NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—The day of the inaugural ceremonies at the World's Exposition opened bright and cheerful and thousands of people made preparations early in the morning to witness the long expected event. Every public and private building along the principal streets was decorated with more or less elaborateness. Along the street car routes visitors from northern climates were astonished by the trees bending beneath their ripe fruit and to see the bloom of roses and rich verdure of kitchen and flower gardens. Many steamers bore to the Exposition Grounds their full complements of passengers along the banks of the Father of Waters and displayed to the best advantage the ships of many nations, and the scores of parti-colored banners with which they had suddenly blossomed out.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING.

At 11 o'clock, Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, Mayor Guillote General Glynn, commanding the State Militia, the members of their staff in uniform, members of the State Legislature, foreign consuls, and several hundred invited guests, assembled at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of proceeding to the Exposition grounds. The procession formed, consisting of a battalion of the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Richardson, the Continental Guards, a fine body of men in the garb of a century ago, all of full stature of six feet, and led by Captain Brown, and the Crescent Rifles, under Captain Palfrey, as escort. Among the distinguished persons present were Governor McEnery, of Lousiana; Governor Hamilton, and staff, of Illinois; Governor Knott, of Kentucky; Goldworthy, of British Honduras; Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn; ex-Governors Mortons and Voorhees, of Lousiana, and others in carriages, and a long column on foot. In the regular order of procession, and headed by the celebrated Mexican Band, the cortege moved through the crowded streets toward the river at the head of Canal street. This procession, in which were the official guests of the Exposition, boarded the steamer Fred. A. Blanks, which at 12:30 P. M., steamed up the river to the grounds.

ON THE GROUNDS

On the way they were entertained by the Mexican Band. The various hues of these musicians, ranging from almost colorless white to dusky Indian color, and the equally varied character of their oddly shaped instruments, attracted universal attention, while the unique but attractive musical performers called out repeated applause. The French man-of-war Bouvelle, in mid stream, saluted, and then hoisting anchor, ascended the river in her company. As the official boats approached the wharf built from the Exposition grounds, the Washington Artillery began firing a salute of one hundred guns, and the procession moved toward the spacious building, where the inauguration ceremonies were carried out in accordance with the previously announced program.

After prayer by Dr. Talmage, Director General Burke formally declared the Exposition ready for opening. President Richardson, of the Exposition Association, made a few remarks and then the address of Arthur sent from Washington was read by Colonel G. A. Breaux. When he concluded the sentence declaring the World's Exposition now open the President closed the electric circuit and the machinery was put in motion. At the same moment a large portrait of the President was displayed on the centre platform with great applause. Mayor Guillotte then delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the City of New Orleans.

HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION.

Governor McEnery delivered an address in which he reviewed the history of the organization of the Exposition and set forth the great advantages to accrue to the State and people of the whole country from this grand enterprise. After this speech, a poem in honor of the Exposition by Mrs. Townsend, was read by Page M. Barker. Almost every country of Europe and on this continent was represented on the platform. Among the other personages on the platform were the officers of the French war vessel "Bouvet." Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and the staff of ladies of the woman's department; Secretary of the Interior Teller, Postmaster General Hatton; General Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Chief Justice Manning, of Louisiana, and several assistant justices and judges, federal officers, senators, representatives and city officials.

To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated. The most notable buildings are the *Times-Democrat*, which has erected a triumphal arch in the street, and the *Picayune* which has superb multi-colored rows of lights and lanterns covering the entire front. The sky was brilliant with fireworks, and the air resounds with explosions of gunpowder. The general expression is the day has been a complete success and a credit to the management. Possibly twenty-five thousand persons found their way to the Exposition grounds. The only cause of regret is the delay of some exhibitors which prevented the first day from presenting the displays at their best.

THE ARRAYS OF EXHIBITS.

Complete arrays of exhibits are presented by the States of Oregon, Colorado, California and Nebraska, and the Territory of Dakota. The exhibit of Nebraska attracts universal attention. The South shows up with wonderful completeness in her mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, and is evidently taking the greatest pride in the success of the Exposition, and in the results which it is hoped will follow it. Mexico and the southern half of the Western Hemisphere are well represented. It seems probable that inside of a fortnight the scope of the exhibits will be greatly enlarged and even the present mammoth buildings will haldly accommodate all the displays. To-day brought in not only thousands of sightseers, but numerous carloads of goods from near and far distant States. Reports received by the management indicate that steady streams of visitors and new articles for the Exposition may be expected from day to day.

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT RICHARDSON AND REPLY OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—There was considerable delay in opening the exercises at the New Orleans Exposition to-day. A large crowd of distinguished people had gathered at the White House and every arrangement made for the President to open the Exposition in appropriate style. The President took his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there surrounded by his cabinet for over half an hour before the signal that everything was in readiness was received by the telegraph operator. The Marine Band was present and had exhausted their program of national airs for the occasion. The crowd became impatient and many left the building. The signal was received at 2:30 o'clock and in a few moments the address of President Richardson of the Exposition was received as follows:

PRESIDENT RICHARDSON'S ADDRESS.

To the President of the United States:

The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of Congress passed less than two years ago, and authorizing the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, under the joint auspices of the United States National Cotton Planters' Association and the city of its location. New Orleans was then selected as a site of this World's Exposition, and in June, 1883, thirteen Commissioners, composing a Board of Management, were appointed by the President of the United States, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of the individuals of the city and State would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly application for aid was made to the United States through Congress, resulting in obtaining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give a local or sectional character to the great work, but that it should be as it truly is a national and inter-national Exposition, and consequently to-day are assembled here representatives of all the nations of the world, side by side with those of our own national Government and of every State and Territory of this Union. All have contributed examples of their resources and their progress in this industrial, commercial, educational and artistic objects now open to the inspection of the world. How much of good shall result from the means of instruction here furnished is beyond mortal power to measure, but certainly not the least of benefit to be derived from this Exposition will be the closer and more friendly intercourse of our own people with those of other countries, the development of common interests and the firmer establishment of peace in our own country. It will be a monument of the era of a unity of interests of harmony and of good feeling, destined, it is believed, to endure as long as the continent itself shall exist on which these now perfectly United States are established. I now present to you this Exposition ready, as our best efforts within the brief period at our command have been able to make it, and for the degree of success attained, we appeal to a generous judgment.

The address of President Richardson was read by Commissioner General Morehead, and in reply, President Arthur made a brief address, declaring the Exposition open, which address was at once telegraphed to New Orleans. It is as follows:

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S SPEECH.

"In the name of the people of the Republic I congratulate the citizens of the Southwestern their advancing prosperity, as manifested by the great international Exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in that section of our Commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and by the national loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of the neighboring nations of the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs, and thus not only good feeling but a profitable intercourse between the United States and the States of Central and South America will be promoted. The people also of our own country, thus brought closer together, will find in this Exposition of comparative industries, motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Railroads, telegraph lines and sub-marine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this, of the representatives of the different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the welfare of all. The United States extend to those from foreign countries who visit us on this occasion a cordial welcome and now at the Executive Mansion in Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the President of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Supreme Court, of a committee from each House of Congress, and of my cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the exhibition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition is open."

GIVING THE WORD.

After the wireing of the address of Congress to the Directors of the Exposition, and the receipt of their reply, at 3:10 the President touched the telegraphic key, which started the machinery in the Exposition building at New Orleans, and all present applauded vigorously. When the announcement was made that the Presidential touch had been effective, and that the machinery was moving, Commissioner General Morehead received a large number of letters and telegrams from the Governors of States and Mayors of cities who were unable to be present here to-day, but who sent congratulations and regrets. Among them was the following from Governor Cleveland:

"I regret I shall not be able to witness at Washington the movement which shall inaugurate at New Orleans a demonstration of the greatness of our country, and which I devoutly hope will also illustrate and confirm cordially the fraternal sentiment among all the people of our land."

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, telegraphed as follows:

"I regret official engagements here will prevent my presence at the opening of the New Orleans Exposition by the President to-day. I heartily appreciate the importance of the occasion and desire to express the earnest hope in the name of the people of Pennsylvania that the great World's Exposition on the Southern soil of the United States may bring the nations of the earth into closer brotherhood, promote the universal expansion of American genius and industry and lead on to 'fullness time' for our commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, literary and moral success."

A DAY IN ALBANY.

Some of the People Who Visit the President-Elect.

A Man From Tennessee Who Came to See if He Was Alive.

A Delegation From Missouri and Their Mission.

Has Senator Bayard Accepted the Treasury Portfolio?

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, N. Y., December 15.—A delegation from Missouri, consisting of Lieut. Gov. R. A. Campbell, Judge James A. Lindley, the Hon. John G. Prather, member of the Democratic National Committee; John I. Martin, one of the Democratic electors, and John G. Priest, of the National Advisory Committee, were among Governor Cleveland's visitors to-day. They held a lengthy conference with the President-elect in his private apartment, and it is understood pressed the name of Congressman James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, for the position of Attorney General. Subsequently the party made a tour of the Capitol. Judge Lindley said: "I never met the Governor before this morning, but found him genial and easy-going. I think he is a man who ponders considerably over a matter before he decides; but when that decision is made, it would be difficult to change his views. I think he will make a good and acceptable President. A change in national affairs has been needed. The voice of the people only echoes their wishes."

Among other callers on the President-elect to-day, were Henry C. Knox and Carl Ackelman, of New York; Calvin Frost and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Schuman, of Illinois. It seems to be understood that Colonel Gillette, of Elmira, now Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice, will be Military Secretary to Gov. Hill. The Associated Press has been duped into the publication of a foolish story about a $20 pair of boots for Governor Cleveland, in which there is no truth, but there is just as much truth in this as in the other stories now going the rounds under the head of Albany correspondence concerning the cabinet positions, and the visits of prominent Democrats who come to pay their respects to President-elect Cleveland.

SCENES AT THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

At any hour of the day Governor Cleveland's reception room in the Capitol now presents an animated scene. Richly as well as plainly attired ladies sit in the large embossed leather chairs admiring the fine oil paintings of Seward, Lafayette, Clinton and Washington. They carry on animated conversations as if at home in their own private parlors. A decidedly Democratic atmosphere, however, pervades the place. The clerks and attendants at the Executive Chamber during the Governor's absence take pleasure in making everybody feel at home. Mr. Charles A. Earle, one of the confidential attaches of the Executive Chamber, has principal charge of those matters. He seems to be particularly adapted for the work. He treats the humblest as well as the most prominent visitor with the same polite consideration. Mr Earle comes from Buffalo, and has known Governor Cleveland for a number of years.

"This is a magnificent State parlor," remarked one lady to another recently, as both glanced around the Executive Chamber. "The Governor's official family seem to be kind and courteous gentlemen."

"Perfect paragons of etiquette," remarked her companion.

"They must have been brought up in Boston," simpered a gorgeously attired miss from that locality.

"I do not not know how the Governor stands this constant strain unless he is a man of iron," remarked a visitor from Missouri, as he passed out of the room.

"I think that the politicians will find out that he is a man of iron in a few weeks after he reaches Washington," answered a friend.

Next the anteroom door opened and a tall stranger, wearing a big slouched hat and cape overcoat, entered.

"Is the Governor in?" the latest visitor inquired, sinking into a chair.

"Yes, sir; do you wish to see him?" said the attendant.

"Well, yes—rather," was the hesitating reply.

The stranger was shown into the reception room, where he met the young gentleman who introduces callers to the Governor.

"I want to see him if he is alive," he solemnly remarked. "I came from Nashville, Tennessee. Down our way we have been voting for a Democratic President for twenty-five years. I have read in the newspapers that we have elected one at last, but I would not believe it until I saw him in the real live flesh. So here I am."

TALKING WITH THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

These facts are explained with the introduction to the Governor. The Tennessean was invited to sit down. The Governor soon made his confused visitor feel perfectly at home. Like all Southern callers, after recovering composure, he grew enthusiastic. In five minutes, by his gesticulations, one would think that he was expatiating upon the necessity for a new treaty with China, or advocating an immediate purchase of Cuba by the United States. For a man who came all the way from Tennessee the Governor could afford to spend ten minutes with him, which he did.

"President, come down and see us, and old Nashville will wake up the nation by the manner in which she will receive you."

"I certainly want to visit your part of the country one of these days," smilingly replied the President-elect.

"If you do don't forget old Tennessee," said the visitor as he shook the Governor vigorously by the hand in parting.

Then came a bevy of ladies, who were severally introduced. The name of the city from whence they came was also mentioned.

"Let me see," said the Governor, looking thoughtfully at the group. "I am well acquainted with Mr. ——, of your city."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the fair ones in a flutter, "Why, we all know him and his family."

Such recollection was sufficient to open up a conversation. It now proceeded with animation. The Governor asked after the health of his friend and in this way learned much of an old time acquaintance which had nearly passed out of his mind.

THE GOVERNOR'S HAND.

The next comer needed no introduction. He was a State Department official. He had business in his eye. The Governor knew it, and both sat down and proceeded to transact it. Incidentally he remarked, as the official informed me afterward:

"Governor, I should think your arm would tire of shaking hands with so many people."

"Now, there is where you are mistaken," was the Governor's reply. "I have heard of public men having their hands swollen and arms tired by greeting so many people. I have never experienced such a sensation, and in the last four months I have shaken hands with thousands. But perhaps they do not shake so hard in New York State as elsewhere." This was accompanied with a merry twinkle of the eyes.

The official laughed in narrating this incident, saying: "I could not help remarking to the President-elect, the Shakers are coming 300,000 strong."

A POSTMASTER WANTED.

The next man had evidently come to stay. He dropped a small satchel into a chair in the ante-room and handed his card to the attendant who opened the door for him. Passing into the room he was met by the young gentleman in charge, who informed him that the Governor had gone into his inner office to transact some State duties.

"Sorry," he said, "but I am from Wisconsin, and am looking for the position of post——"

"Here's Colonel Lamont, the Governor's private secretary," remarked the usher.

Colonel Lamont has a wonderful memory for faces and names. His school has been one of persistent politics with but few days of rest, and these haunted by office-seekers and men after points of possible political futurity. Generally attired in close-fitting Prince Albert coat he moves rapidly about the Governor's reception room, and when in conversation keeps his sharp gray eyes steadily upon the door. Invariably intuition seems to tell him just what every visitor wants, even if they are strangers. Colonel Lamont wears an auburn mustache, which nervously twitches when he is brought in contact with a bore or a persistent officeseeker. He is wonderfully quick in his perceptions, and stoically determined in verbal decisions. He is also methodical and precise in manner, and as cool as an iceberg. Flatterers or cranks, official or otherwise, will have little influence with Colonel Lamont at the White House.

DISPOSING OF A CANDIDATE.

The candidate for Postmaster grows impatient, and this is how Colonel Lamont disposes of the applicant.

"Just arrived from Wisconsin?" he asks.

"Yes, sir; this morning."

"Of course you know there are many applications for office," continues Colonel Lamont. "It is almost impossible for the Governor to pay them the slightest attention while he holds his present position. An application from you in writing will be duly filed and at the proper time considered. Of course, now that you are here from such a distance, the Governor will be pleased to see you. Here he comes."

An introduction follows, but the way has been paved, and the applicant knows by heart the cast-iron rules. Therefore the subject of the Postmastership is only slightly touched upon, and the applicant departs to make way for others, to whom the Governor tells the same story.

It has been Mr. Cleveland's policy since election as Governor that all applications should be filed. This will also be evidently his course when elected President. The rule prevents hasty promises or pledges and places all on an equal footing. This one fact should at least strike terror into the Bascoms down at the Confederate Cross Roads, who have allotted all the Kentucky postoffices, if Nasby tells the truth.

SENATOR BAYARD'S PLANS.

An Associated Press dispatch says: When Senator Thomas F. Bayard came to Albany and paid his respects to President-elect Cleveland, it is understood that he left for home with the assurance that he could make his choice of any position in the cabinet, and he would receive the appointment. It is said on good authority that, after having duly deliberated over the matter, the Delaware Senator sent a note to the Governor, which was received yesterday, indicating his preference for the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. It is rumored that he will be accordingly appointed.

A DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST.

SPEAKER CARLISLE AND OTHERS ADDRESS A MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, December 15.—The mass meeting to-night at the Concordia Opera House in honor of Cleveland's election, under the auspices of the young business men of Baltimore, was one of the most enthusiastic assemblages of the kind ever held in the city. The speakers of the evening were Speaker Carlisle, Senators Vance and Storis, J. R. Tucker and E. J. Ellis. Mr. Carlisle was loudly applauded when he made his appearance, and stated that he felt highly complimented at his reception. He could not, in the time allotted, do justice to the important questions that such a meeting would suggest, and also while not claiming to be a confidant of President Cleveland, still he had reason to know that the next administration will advocate a radical reduction in the present high tariff which will be satisfactory to the revenue reformers. He gave a logical review of what the reformers claim, and went so far to assert that the late victory was due entirely to the revolt of the laboring classes against extra taxation. He concluded by reassuring his hearers that if the Republican party, with all its army of officeholders and complete organization could be defeated, the Democrats need never fear of a Republican victory.

Senator Vance made an amusing address, stating that like a bad boy his respected colleagues, the leaders of the Democratic party, before the election had told him to go stand in the corner and be a good boy until the election was over and he had done so, and now they had won a glorious victory he intended coming out of his corner and advocating his theories. He considered the victory due to the success of honesty over corruption, and said that he was one of those Democrats who thought that the result of the victory was to turn every rascal out, even to the last one.

Among those present on the stage were General Rosecrans, Congressmen Hill, of Ohio; Morey, of Mississippi; McMillan, of Tennessee; Covington, Talbot, Findlay and Hoblitzer, of Maryland; Senators Gorman and Groome; Hon. W. E. Cole, of Maryland; Governor McLane; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Governor Shands, of Mississippi, etc. After the meeting the guest, accompanied by the reception committee, about one hundred in all, proceeded in a body to the Eutaw House, where they were treated to an elegant repast. The parlors were brilliantly lighted, and decked with evergreens and flowers. A very pleasant social party was enjoyed until an early hour in the morning.

WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

Lizzie Zapf Fatally Burned in Allegheny Last Night.

Heartrending Scene at the Bedside of the Unfortunate Girl.

Lizzie Zapf, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Bank, who lives on Palo Alto street, Allegheny, was fatally burned on Tuesday. She had just completed ironing the household linen, and was hanging some of it up to dry in front of a range with an open hearth. By a careless movement the back of her dress came in contact with the fire, and the light clothing she was wearing almost instantly enshrouded her in flames. Screaming with agony she threw herself upon the floor and endeavored to extinguish the flames by rolling over and over, at the same trying to tear the burning garments from her person. In doing this she received terrible burns upon her hands. A gentleman passing along the street was

ATTRACTED BY HER SCREAMS,

and at great personal risk extinguished the flames by wrapping the unfortunate girl in a blanket. Some person turned in a fire alarm at this juncture, and the arrival of the fire department increased the excitement. The family did everything possible to relieve the sufferings of the poor victim, and medical aid was hastily summoned. Dr. Voight arrived and on making an examination found that she had been literally roasted from head to foot, and was beyond the hope of recovery. The skin all over her person hung in ribbons, and the flesh was half-cooked.

Cotton batting soaked with olive oil was applied to her body, but her injuries were of too serious a nature to amit of much alleviation, and death alone can release her from suffering. Her mother, whom her labor has supported, arrived from Woods Run, which was their home. On approaching the bedside of her dying daughter, who lay moaning in the agony of intense pain, the sight was pitiful. She would not believe at first that her child could not live, and implored the physician to

SAVE HER LIFE.

When at last the conviction was forced upon her that death was inevitable, her grief was heartrending, and she could not be persuaded to leave the room where the sufferer lay upon a bed of pain. Half crazed with the suddenness and awfulness of the calamity which had befallen her child, she lingered about the bedside in the hope that she might be able to do something to ease the agony of the sufferer. Lizzie was only fourteen years of age, and was an exceptionally bright and industrious girl. She had intended to visit her mother shortly, but Providence ordained that they should meet under more tragic circumstances than they had anticipated. At an early hour this morning she was still alive and suffering intensely, but her death is only a question of a very short time.

How Cameron Made Himself Solid

(Philadelphia Times.)

During the late campaign, while every body was buzzing for Blaine, Cameron was shaping the Senatorial and Representative nominations even in the strongest anti-Cameron strongholds; but not none would take pause to raise a voice of protest. When the legislative tickets were made it was known to all who knew anything about the matter that Cameron's friends were almost solid on the tickets in Philadelphia, Delaware, Lancaster, Allegheny, the anthracite region and other important centres of political power; but the Blaine men yelled for the Cameron legislative tickets while the Cameron men yelled for Blaine, each hoping to down the other after the election. Blaine lost; Cameron won, and Cameron is master of the situation, simply because the Blaine men have made him so. They expected to have Cameron pull the Blaine chestnuts out of the fire and get his fingers burnt as his reward; Cameron expected to have the Blaine men pull the Cameron chestnuts out of the fire and get burnt fingers as their pay. Cameron's expectations hit; Blaine's expectations missed, and the Blaine men are now blowing their burnt fingers rather tempestuously; but it is too late. They wouldn't beat Cameron when they could; they now can't beat him when they would.

MAY BE A VOLCANO.

Western Virginia Mountains Found to Be on Fire.

Mysterious Phenomenon First Discovered by a Wandering Boy.

LOUISVILLE, December 15.—Stories which have appeared of late of great underground fires in the mountains, near Monterey Court House, Highland county, Virginia, are confirmed. Edward B Elder, who is in this city on business, is a resident of that portion of Virginia. When asked by a reporter of the *Courier-Journal* if he had heard of the strange performance nature was said to be guilty of, replied:

"It is certainly true, and is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. From present indications I should say that we are likely to have another edition of Mt. Vesuvius in the mountains of Virginia. The phenomenon consists of fires which seem to be raging under the earth, on the top of the peaks in Highland county, and the ground for a considerable distance seems to be a smoldering mass. The first heard of it was a report brought by a boy, who claimed to have walked over the place which was on fire. The country around is almost inaccessible, and it is very seldom that any one ventures so far up on the mountains, therefore it was only by accident that the discovery was made.

DISCOVERED BY A BOY.

"A few days ago the boy, who was in search of some lost sheep, wandered on foot among the hills until he got several miles from home. All at once he felt the air around him grow warmer and experienced a strange sensation as if some burning substance was beneath him. He was on an elevated plateau, probably a quarter of a mile square, on the top of one of the small mountains. At first he was greatly alarmed and started to run away. His curiosity overcame his fears, however, he stopped to see if he could find the cause of the unusual warmth. He stooped and placed his hand on the earth and was startled to find that it was so hot as to almost blister his flesh. He did not pursue his researches any further, but proceeded at once to his home, where he told of the strange occurrence. No faith was put in the narrative and it was thought by the neighbors that the youth was going crazy.

"The news finally reached the town of Monterey and some scientifically inclined persons determined to investigate. Procuring the boy for a guide they went to the place and found that all he had stated was true. When they returned they told even a more wonderful story than told by the boy. This produced a great sensation throughout the immediate country and a great many persons were nearly frightened out of their wits. The superstitions were of the belief that the Day of Judgment was close at hand and began to make preparations to respond to the call of the trumpet, which they momentarily expected to wake the silence of the mountains.

AS HOT AS AN OVEN.

"I lived some distance away, but when the news reached me I determined to satisfy myself. After nearly a day's travel over the rough mountain road, which wound around cliffs at the foot of overhanging rocks, I arrived within a short distance of the region. I here left my horse and together with a couple of friends who had accompanied me, proceeded as best I could to the place indicated. I had heard exaggerated stories and was almost prepared for anything, but I must confess that I was greatly startled. The earth for yards around seemed to be a smoldering heap and was as hot as an oven. In places a hard crust had formed over the clay and large fissures made by the heat. The air seemed very dense and foggy and in many places a bluish smoke broke through holes in the earth and spread over the mountain tops. We dug down to the depth of probably three feet and came to a yellowish sort of clay which was almost as soft as putty. When a shovelful was thrown out on the ground it smoldered like a heap of ashes and a quantity of smoke seemed to rise from it. It was very hot and glowed with a strange brilliancy, which lasted for hours. We tried the experiment of digging down in a number of places and always with the same results. The deeper we went the more pronounced was the phenomenon, and we found it difficult to stand over the opening. How long this has been in progress no one knows, and the most learned are baffled for a reason. It looks as if a volcano was at work and ready at any moment to burst an opening through the earth and throw out its volume of smoke and fire. Hundreds of people have visited the place and all have come away more mystified than ever.

INGERSOLL AND DORSEY.

Something About the Purchase of a Big Ranche in the West.

(World's Washington Special.)

A business friend of Col. Ingersoll's said yesterday: "I see a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers relating how Dorsey paid Ingersoll $100,000 as a fee for his services in the Star route cases. It is an absurd story, and although it was credited to Dorsey, I do not believe that he would ever start out such a story. At the close of the trial Dorsey was hard up for ready money. He paid the Colonel then $15,000. If he ever paid him any more than that it has been since the Colonel has gone into the cattle business on Dorsey's ranche."

It appears further that Dorsey was not the means of putting the Colonel in as one of his partners. Bosler, an old Star route contractor, had advanced money from time to time to Dorsey until he had loaned him $225,000. To secure this Dorsey surrendered one-half of his cattle interest and ranche. When Bosler died a year ago last summer his interest had to be sold in the administration of his estate. Dorsey was anxious to have it purchased by some one agreeable to himself. L. Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, now residing here, had offered $600,000 for the Bosler interest. Dorsey telegraphed to Ingersoll and he brought John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, who is twenty times a millionaire, to purchase the interest. Alley paid $700,000 to the administrator of the Bosler estate, paying him in a single check down for that amount. Out of the interest purchased by Alley, In gersoll was given one-seventh. Alley let him have this for $100,000, which he loaned him at 10 per cent. This gives Ingersoll one-fourteenth of the whole property, subject to the interest charge of $10,000 per annum. This year, notwithstanding a number of losses, cattle were sold from the ranche to the amount of $300,000. Ingersoll's share of this would be a fraction over $20,000. As he made a good sum of money upon his lecturing tour out and back, he is confident he will have his share of the ranche property cleared within the next three years. He calls his house upon the ranche Mandeva, after his two daughters Maud and Eva.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MR. BLAINE has eight gold-headed canes as mementoes of his canvass.

MR. HENDRICKS intends not to go to Washington to live until next winter.

MR GLADSTONE entered Parliament as a Tory member from Newark fifty-two years ago.

DANIEL L. LOCKWOOD, a Buffalo Democrat worth $2,000,000, wants to be Minister to France.

REUBEN R. SPRINGER, the Cincinnati millionaire, who was more than four-score when he died a few days ago, believed horseback riding to be the best outdoor exercise. For many years his large, white saddle horse, mounted by the master, was a conspicuous object in Cincinnati.

THE New York *Times* procured the full text of the Spanish treaty from Madrid by cable at an expense of $6,616. This was a rather handsome piece of enterprise for just an ordinary mugwump journal. While the *Times* was thus achieving a great journalistic victory, the ringboned old *Tribune* was twisting the election returns around to show that Cleveland was elected by fraud and intimidation.

A HOOSIER Republican has written to Secretary McCulloch asking him to send him his "shere of the sirpluss" in the treasury, "We are poor," he writes, "but we are need of the sheres. We hope you kin sen write away. Whete is low here—only 35 cents bushel. Hogs is low now too. Sen the shere soon to Jim Lowe Indiana." Mr. Lowe has naturally been misled by Mr. Blaine's proposition to divide the "sirpluss," among the States.

A BALL was given recently in Paris by a Spanish woman of rank whose reputation was something more than doubtful. She invited to it Alexandre Dumas and his unmarried daughter. Dumas arrived alone at the entertainment. "Charmed to see you, M. Dumas," said the hostess, "but where is your daughter?" "She was unable to come, madame, for two reasons," was the courteous response. "The second was that she had a bad cold."

THE *Washington Star* says that on Monday there was placed on record a deed by which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler transferred to John Cassels his granite mansion on Capitol Hill, the consideration being $75,000. Later there was placed on record a deed by which Cassels and his wife transferred to Butler the same property, the consideration being stated as $1. There was also recorded a mortgage given by Butler to Cassels upon this property to secure a note of $90,000, with interest at 6 per cent.

MISS FORTESCUE, the actress who recently obtained $50,000 from Lord Garmoyle for breach of promise of marriage, has again become engaged to Harry Quilter, the bank clerk, whom she jilted for the son of Earl Cairns. Mr. Quilter has been a faithful and persistent suitor, and he renewed his offer of marriage to Miss Fortescue last summer, long before it was certain that she would ever get a farthing from Lord Cairns. It is understood, however, that he is perfectly willing to accept the $50,000 damages as the bride's dowry.

AMONG the positions which President Cleveland will have to fill promptly on his accession to office is that of Commissioner of Patents, which will be vacated on the 4th of March by Commissioner Butterworth, who becomes on that day a member of the Forty-ninth Congress. The attention of the Democratic aspirants is already being turned to this very admirable place, and the friends of Mr. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield, Mass., think him a strong candidate. He held the position of Chief Clerk of the Patent Office for fifteen years, although a Democrat, and was turned out by Zach Chandler when he became Secretary, partly, it is said, on account of his abrupt refusal to contribute to the Republican campaign fund.

TOBY ROSENTHAL, artist, is in trouble in San Francisco. Mr. Rosenthal is a native of that town and he has several ardent admirers among the rich men there, one of whom offers Rosenthal "$1,000 for any painting on any subject he may choose to dash off." The other day there was an exhibition of seven of his paintings and 30,000 tickets of admission were sold. So much for Mr. Rosenthal's local standing. The charge against him is that of plagiarism in his last work, "Constance," which is said to bear the ear-marks of a painting by Samuel Baldwin, exhibited in England in 1838. Rosenthal's friends are emptying vials of wrath on the heads of those who make the charge.

NEARLY half of the people of the United States have been or are spoken for and represented in the two religious bodies that have this year assembled at Baltimore—the Roman Catholic Plenary Council, which adjourned on the 7th inst., and the Methodist Centennial gathering now in progress; for nearly half the people of this country are either Methodists or Roman Catholics. Fifteen millions are Methodists and 9,000,000 Catholics. Only one denomination besides the Methodists outnumbers the Catholics. The Baptists are computed at 12,000,000. Out of our 50,000,000 or 55,000,000 people over 46,000,000 are claimed as adhering to one or another of seven different religious denominations. In the various church organizations, therefore, there are for 9,000,000 Catholics 37,000,000 Protestants. If the statistics could be got at of those who are obedient and working-members of the various churches, we think there would be a tremendous scaling down of figures.

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The bulk of the large fortune of Stephen Girard, estimated at the time at four millions of dollars, he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia for the endowment of a college for the "maintenance, clothing, and education" of "poor white male orphans" between the ages of six and ten years, who upon the completion of their education, were to be bound out "as apprentices to useful trades and occupations." This fortune has so increased, by the development of the coal lands and careful management of the real estate in the city, it yields an annual income to-day of nearly one million of dollars. Girard College and buildings, embracing an area of forty-five acres, contain 1,110 pupils and 298 adults, supported solely by the munificence of this charitable gentleman.

But the apprentice system has become obsolete, and the directors of the college, to carry out the spirit of the will, as to the education of the orphan boys in "useful trades and occupations," some years ago adopted the system of technical education, in use in many European schools, by which the eyes and hands of the boys are educated sufficiently to fit them for immediate and remunerative employment upon leaving school. Five years' experience has proved remarkably successful, many boys having recently left the college, after two years' instruction in iron working, capable of earning $5 and $6 per week at sixteen years of age.

The Directors of the College on Tuesday last formally opened a new building just erected at a cost of nearly $100,000, exclusively for this branch of education. It has a capacity for 500 boys, but its classes will be limited at present to 350, who will be instructed theoretically and practically as modelers, carpenters, and iron workers, under skillful and experienced teachers, and with the aid of the most approved machinery and tools. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of this new building:

> The building provided within the college grounds for this purpose by the Board of City Trusts is a substantial edifice, ample for a beginning on a rather large scale; and fairly equipped with benches, tools and machines for bringing the boys well forward in the use of the hammer, cold chisel, file, planing machine, drill, lathe, &c., in metal work; and planes, saws, chisels, mallets, lathes, &c, in wood work. There is room enough in the shop building and tools enough for fifty boys; and as four sets of fifty may get instruction in an eight or ten hour day, the three or four hundred boys in the college old enough for such training can have a chance in the shop at least twice a week.

The success of this new departure at Girard College is of national importance. It will incite other institutions and other cities to similar movements. It may in time drive Pittsburgh out of the educational ruts into which a certain bureaucracy has driven it, and open the way here—where it is more needed than in any city of the country—for a system of industrial education that will in part supplant the Greek and Latin, and ameliorate the bookkeeping and school-marming taught at the High School.

CIVILIZED BULLDOZING.

Many instances have been reported to us of threats and intimidation to coerce Democratic workingmen into voting for Blaine in Western Pennsylvania; but we do not print them, after some experiences in such matters, because certificates signed by employes are readily procurable by employers that no such intimidation was practiced. It needed only a threat or an example in one case to create an uneasy feeling in the mill or coal and coke works. And this same feeling makes it comparatively easy to secure certificates there was no bulldozing. A grand jury, with its powers of investigation, might do something to drag out the truth, but the odds are against a newspaper. The Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, speaking of this subject in that State, says:

> Here, we know, a great many voters, who would gladly have voted for Cleveland and for Governor Waller, were induced to vote for Blaine and Harrison by considerations directly connected with the keeping of their places. In many instances—in many hundreds of cases—the threat of dismissal, in case they voted for Cleveland, was not directly openly made; to have done that would have been to expose the party making such threat to the danger of a public showing up. Long experience in this despicable work has taught the Republican employers in New England the art of making their men "understand" what is likely to be the panalty of non-compliance with their employers' wishes, without a resort to an actual, explicit threat itself. There is no such situation in the South.

We have reason to believe that a Federal officeholder in this city, anxious to hold on to vindicate civil service reform, used the powers of his office to coerce men to withdraw from a Cleveland club during the campaign. And the species of intimidation the *Times* records as practiced in Connecticut was very common in Pennsylvania. There won't be so much of it hereafter.

MARRIAGE AND VOTING.

The law permitting women to vote in the Territory of Wyoming has given rise to a curious complication. The ballots of twenty women were challenged on the ground that they were foreign born and had not been naturalized. They claimed the right to vote on the ground that their husbands were citizens, but the Judge of Elections argued (apparently from his sense of equity rather than his knowledge of law) that it was ridiculous to suppose that when women were given the right to vote they acquired privileges not possessed by men. He, therefore, rejected the ballots. Nevertheless, so far as the right to vote in Wyoming depends upon citizenship, women do enjoy special privileges. The foreign born man must be naturalized to become a citizen, or derive his citizenship from his father's naturalization, but a woman may be made a citizen simply by marriage. Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes says: "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, *shall be deemed a citizen.*" When the suffrage is extended to women it will be necessary on equitable grounds to make similar provision for the foreign born men who marry American wives. At present, the men in Wyoming at least, are at a disadvantage.

In Massachusetts to-day, under the Federal law above quoted, an alien woman by marrying a citizen, or by the naturalization of her husband, becomes entitled upon a single year's residence in that State and the payment of school tax to vote for school committees.

In the States which give women the vote on school matters, the newly arrived German, Irish or Swedish woman, by force of the statute of the United States, if she has married a citizen within the year, is much more privileged than a native born American woman of mature years in other States, because regulation of the schools is a matter that belongs to the States alone.

WHAT CLEVELAND PROPOSES.

The statement, which appears to be well founded, that leading Democrats from different parts of the country are visiting Gov. Cleveland at Albany, and putting him in possession of political information as to affairs in their respective States and the kind of administration looked for after the Fourth of March in its *personnel* and policies, need create no surprise, for it is not at all extraordinary. It has has been the invariable habit of Presidents-elect, in the interval between their election and inauguration, to consult the leading statesmen and politicians of their party, and the necessity of this is greater in Mr. Cleveland's case than in most others, because of his lack of experience in national politics. The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 presented a somewhat analagous case, for his inauguration marked a sweeping change from the political control of the preceding half century. Between election and his departure for Washington, Springfield was the Mecca of the Republican politicians of the Union, and Mr. Lincoln's original cabinet plan was changed half a dozen times. The same too at Mentor, after General Garfield's election. His cabinet was remodeled several times to meet the pressure of party leaders, and the final plan was not agreed on until a few hours before the names were sent to the Senate. The success of any administration largely depends on the constitutional advisers the President may call about him; it is not alone that they should be men of capacity and integrity, but they should also be representative of the various sections of the Union, having personal influence and weight of character and even the social aspect has to be considered. Old Hickory disrupted his cabinet once on a point of social etiquette, and since his time the social life of Washington has become a power in politics and administration.

Senator Bayard, in an interview with a *World* correspondent at Washington, deprecated the significance attached to his recent visit to Albany, and stated as follows some of the great problems that face the President-elect:

> Look at his position. Mr. Cleveland is unfamiliar with Washington life. He is in a country place, for Albany is a country place. He is confronted with an enormous task, the like of which has hardly a parallel in history. The Democratic party is the legatee of the most monstrous system of mismanagement. Every department of the public service is mismanaged or conducted in such a way as it should not be. The very men who helped create these evils are the very ones who are crying out to us to reform the abuses of years in the twinkling of an eye. It is a task to purify the public service greater than the one imposed upon Hercules of cleaning the Augean stables, and even he had to call the gods of mythology to his aid. Why, look at the report of the Department of Justice. Look at what it says about the enormous amount of money stolen by the Star route frauds, and not a single official of any importance punished nor a single dollar recovered. Remember this report accuses no Democratic contractor or official. It is a Republican family affair. Look at the Interior Department, under whose management great tracts of the public domain are being captured by private corporarions. Look where you will, you are confronted with a monstrous system of wrong or mismanagement.
>
> I do not think any one would be justified in saying that Mr. Cleveland has yet come to any decision about what he intends to do. The subject is too new and too wide. It might be even too much to attempt to indicate his impressions. He must have time to talk with the members of his party who can give him the information he desires. He is not yet free to give his whole mind to the subject.

Mr. Blaine would have had an easy job of cabinet selection compared with Governor Cleveland's. The former would merely have devoted himself to continuing existing abuses. He had his jobbers picked out for the Treasury, the Navy and the Interior, or could have easily laid hands on men who would have suited his purpose. Mr. Cleveland's mission will be to reform existing abuses, and this calls for men aggressively honest and with clean spirits—men as different from the Chandler, Robeson, Brewster types as are Bayard, Randall or Garland.

DAKOTA AND NEVADA.

The State of Nevada has collapsed. It never was much of a State. It never should have been admitted into the Union. The enabling act of March, 1864, was one of the most culpable follies of the Republican party. It swindled the other States by giving two Senators and a Representative in Congress to a mining camp among barren mountains.

After sixteen years the population of Nevada had grown to but 62,266, of whom 25,653 were foreign born and nearly 10,000 were Chinese and Indians. Since 1880 apparently at least a third of the 53,556 whites have emigrated. A very large majority of the inhabitants are males. The census of 1880 gave the proportion of males to females as much more than two to one. But in the Presidential election last month the State cast only 12,797 votes. Its three electoral votes were given to Blaine—one for every 4,266 voters. If they had been given to Cleveland what a howl the Blaine Republicans would have raised about the disproportion as compared with Illinois, Ohio or Pennsylvania!

It is well to keep these facts in view in considering the pending bill for the admission of Dakota. It has a larger population than Nevada, but to some extent it is a shifting population, and the home movement for admission lies in the eager ambition of Territorial politicians to figure on a large scale, and to the desire of the Republicans of the Federal Senate to increase their majority. Dakota can wait.

CORPORATIONS AND COURTS.

Important questions as to the powers of corporations are gradually making themselves heard in the courts, and the tendency of judicial decision accords somewhat with the temper of the people. Sooner or later judges are pretty apt to recognize the legislation of events and the popular sentiment.

At Cleveland on Saturday, a firm of local oil refiners secured a verdict of $5,000 against the Lake Shore railroad for damages sustained by its discrimination in freight charges and facilities in favor of the Standard Oil Company. Of the sum, $4,000 was for the difference in freight rates and $1,000 for the difference in facilities. This is a righteous decision, but the difficulty is to find shippers, who are suffering from discrimination all over the country, plucky enough to institute and prosecute suits for damages. They do not care to incur the ill will of the railroad company and the danger of future reprisals.

But a more remarkable decision was that of the Supreme Court of West Virginia on Saturday, which, in a case involving the validity of a State law regulating freight and passenger charges, sustained that power in its broadest sense. In the case decided the court held that though a railroad corporation by its charter is given "the power to contract in reference to its business the same as private individuals," or is authorized "to demaad and receive such sum or sums of money for the transportation of persons and property, and for the storage of property, as it deems reasonable;" and although "no right to amend the charter is reserved to the Legislature in the act granting such charter," still the West Virginia court holds:

> The Legislature has a right subsequently to establish by a general act a maximum rate of charges and to make it applicable to railroad companies operating their railroads under such previously granted charters. Irrevocable grants of franchise to corporations which impair the supreme authority of the State *must be regarded as licenses, and not as contracts which bind future Legislatures*, for no Legislature can give away or sell the discretion of those that come after it in respect to matters the government of which from the very nature of things must vary in the varying of circumstances.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in one of the granger cases from Illinois, held substantially that by general law the State could regulate freight charges, even when the power was reserved by its charter to the corporation in a general way; but the idea that a charter is a mere reversable license and not a contract with the State, whose sanctity is maintained by the well known provision of the Federal Constitution, is something new and runs contrary to the weight of judicial opinion and the settled law of this country since the time of the Dartmouth College case, over half a century ago. In this respect the Supreme Court of the United States will probably reverse the West Virginia court, unless the Federal tribunal sees the propriety of abandoning its old doctrine that a charter of incorporation has all the sanctity of a contract, and cannot be altered, amended or repealed unless that power is reserved by the Legislature.

The gift of Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, of New York, of $300,000 for the establishment of a Catholic university, is a leading topic of conversation in Catholic circles. Not that the gift was in any sense a surprise, at least to the young lady's acquaintances. The New York *Herald* says it is an open secret that she has for some years intended to benefit her church by a large donation and was only puzzled as to how she could best do so. Finally she determined that her money could not be better spent than in establishing a university, where ecclesiastical and other students could obtain the highest culture that any modern seat of learning affords. Miss Caldwell's father, William Shakespeare Caldwell, died about three years ago, and her mother ten years ago. The father was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and married to Miss Breckinridge, of Kentucky, of the famous family of that name. He inherited considerable property from his father, which by time, industry and good management became the very large fortune of to-day enjoyed by his two daughters. His wife also inherited a fortune, which too was willed to them. The estate was equally divided. The second sister is still a minor, Miss Mary Caldwell, the elder, having become of age in October. A friend writes The Post from Philadelphia: "It is an interesting fact that the father of Miss Caldwell was the son of the famous Western and Southwestern theatrical manager, who was manager of the theatre in Pittsburgh prior to 1830. In this theatre a strange murder once occurred of which any of the old-timers would tell you. Manager Caldwell was a man always of high character, and went South after the shooting affair, and soon got into the manufacture of gas and other enterprises, and was a successful business man."

Philadelphia declines to send Independence Bell to the New Orleans Exposition, a courtesy solicited by its managers. In 1877 Philadelphia was a beggar for such favors in every country from sunrise to sunset. In explanation of the rather churlish refusal, the *North American* reminds the people of Louisiana that in 1776 they were Spanish colonists who took small interest in the Declaration of Independence and the Old Liberty Bell. To this a writer in the New Orleans *States* says:

> Although Louisiana was not a portion of the thirteen original States in 1776, these same States, and particularly the State of Pennsylvan, owe a deep debt of gratitude to Governor Galvez, who was Spanish Governor during the American Revolution. In 1779, when these thirteen United States were in their direst distress; when all their ports were blockaded by the British men-of-war, their Continental money of no value, they sent an agent to Governor Galvez, of Louisiana, to negotiate for arms and ammunition. The Governor without hesitation agreed to furnish them with arms and ammunition, etc. Upon the arrival of their flatboats from Fort Pitt, Pa., it was found they did not have enough means to pay for these munitions of war. Governor Galvez then, of his own volition, generously advanced to them forty thousand dollars' worth of arms and ammunition more than they could pay for, thereby jeopardizing his own private fortune and the condemnation of the Spanish Government. There is no record that the United States or the State of Pennsylvania has ever repaid this debt to Louisiana, either by a moneyed consideration or a grateful acknowledgment of the same. We therefore think the smallest recognition of this generous assistance the State of Pennsylvania could manifest would be to loan the Independence Bell to Louisiana.

The theory of our land laws is that the soil is to be owned by those who will cultivate it. It is not to be staked off in immense parcels by non-resident holders, who regard it as a speculation and make no effort to utilize is productiveness. The purpose of the law has been defeated by fraudulent practices and immense holdings have passed into the hands of foreign capitalists. A Western journal recently printed a partial list of such holdings, which ranged from four million acres to five thousand acres, and aggregated nearly twenty-one million acres. In some cases these lands were used as cattle ranches, in others they remained idle. All belonged to alien holders. The House Committee on Public Lands has taken action in this matter, and important results may follow. For it will report favorably a bill providing that no alien shall acquire title to or own lands within the United States. It will provide, however, that such foreign born persons as have legally declared their intention to become citizens shall be eligible to acquire land.

A special telegram to the *Dispatch* states that Mr. Blaine's eldest sister, Mother Superior of a convent at Wilkesbarre, now on a visit to Washington. The party alluded to is Sister Scholastica, a daughter of Major Walker, who married a sister of Mr. Blaine, who never had a nearer relative than a niece in any convent. The telegram states:

> Mr. Blaine made a pleasing little speech to the pupils of the academy, and then engaged in informal conversation with the sisters for some time. The sisters gently informed Mr. Blaine that they had said special prayers for his success in his contest for the Presidency, and expressed profound regret for his defeat. Mr. Blaine said in reply that the result was an illustration of the fortunes of politics, and concluded a brief mention of some of the features of the campaign by saying that he would certainly have been elected if it had not been for the unfortunate remark of Dr. Burchard, in which he sandwiched "Romanism" between "Rum" and "Rebellion," as one of the besetting sins of the Democratic party. The sisters were greatly delighted with Mr. Blaine's visit.

Here is what Governor Curtin says about the offices:

> The people have declared at the polls that there must be a change of government and you cannot change the government without you change the agencies. There are some persons now in office whose services are very valuable to the Government under either a Republican or Democratic administration. All those whose services are not of value should be turned out and their places filled by the agents of the Democratic administration. His policy would be in accordance with the old Jeffersonian principles that the government should be in the hands of its friends.

That is the correct policy, and it will be carried out. This theory that Republicans must be kept in office because of their alleged superior ability is all moonshine. Wait until the people see whether an examination of the books discloses their superior ability.

Mr. George Shiras would make a very acceptable Senator, but his friends only concern themselves about the matter after Mr. Cameron has secured the Legislature. Their zeal comes entirely too late. We welcome the prospect of the talked of great mass meetings in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, to protest against Mr. Cameron's election, but all the same they will not be held. Mr. Cameron sizes well up to the Republican party and will be elected. Mr. Shiras would not represent that party, and therefore his choice would be a political contradiction. In the line of brains, Mitchell suits better than Shiras would, while in miscellaneous qualities, Mr. Cameron has no parallel.

There seems to be a considerable change of Democratic opinion on the subject in Congress, and a bill to suspend the coinage of silver dollars is likely to pass.

The first important echo of the Presidential conflict is the election of a Democratic Mayor in Boston. The people seem bent on a change. The successful candidate, Hugh O'Brien, is an Irishman, but for fifty years a Boston printer and business man.

The Republican organizations of New York City, as well as in other localities of the State, are expelling the Independent mugwumps, and this includes a good deal of their brains and integrity. "Putting the brand of Cain" on the unfortunate Independents is the way it is stated. This is making the aforesaid brand a rather honorable distinction.

The eloquent Vilas, of Wisconsin, has been to see Governor Cleveland. In fact they are going to Albany in throngs. Vilas would do credit to any cabinet, and on accurate count, we believe there is an average of ten Democrats to every State who would answer that description. But there are only seven to appoint.

The Washington *Star* approves President Cleveland's refusal to go on a junketing trip to the Montreal ice carnival, and says: "This, among other indications, furnishes ground for believing that for the four years next coming Washington will be the permanent seat of government, instead of alternating with the pleasure resorts and cattle shows of the country."

The sentiment developing against the Spanish reciprocity treaty is very strong; and even if it is ratified by the Senate, the House will not concur in the legislation necessary to carry it into operation. It is rather a one-sided affair in the interest of Cuba and Porto Rico, and death to American cane and sorghum sugar growers. A resolution has been introduced in the Senate to consider the treaty in open session.

We rather think old Tecumseh has put his foot in it, in his recent charges Jeff Davis sought a military dictatorship at the South. Jeff is such a nuisance everybody likes to give him a kick, but Sherman slopped over, and cannot substantiate his allegations. Hence there is an evident purpose to change the issue. We suppose J. D. will take care of that plank of the verbal warfare.

Colonel Don Piatt telegraphed on Monday, from the Hocking valley to a Chicago paper, these facts about the miners' strike:

> After a careful investigation I am satisfied that the striking miners have a hopeless fight. A majority of the large mines have been filled with non-union laborers, and are now putting out more coal than at any period previous. The good people whose sympathies have been worked on to send in supplies are only protracting the misery of the men who hold out.

Some days ago the New York *World* sent letters to a number of representative Southern editors for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the question of the South's representation in President Cleveland's cabinet. It was asked how many places in the cabinet the South would expect, and what men the South had to take them. The names suggested by the editors are mainly those in the minds of most Northern people; Bayard, Garland, Money, and Whitthorne for instance. It is generally claimed the South should not have less than two cabinet places.

For the last time: The total vote cast at the November election for President was 10,046,073—being an increase over that of 1880 of 835,159, or about 9 per cent. The vote was apportioned as follows:

Cleveland	4,913,901
Blaine	4,847,659
St. John	150,633
Butler	133,880
Total	10,046,073

Cleveland's plurality, 66,242.

The Republicans are trying to whittle this plurality down by subtracting fusion votes from Cleveland but allowing them to Blaine. The figures given are as they were cast, and about as correct statement as can be reached.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided by five Justices against four dissenting, that a railroad employe who is injured by the carelessness of a train conductor can recover against the railroad company, since the conductor and the employe, who was in this case the engine driver, are not fellow servants in the sense that would free the company from liability to them for the negligence of each other. The conductor was in superior authority to them, and therefore made the company responsible to them for his carelessness. This is an important modification of the decisions upon the subject, and will subject railroad companies to liability in many cases in which they have generally been supposed to be free from it.

General Grant won't take a pension but would like to be on the retired list of the army. It does not require much skill in figures to compute the comparative money value of the two plans. The pension would add $5,000 a year to the income now derived by General Grant from the George Jones and Jay Gould fund of $250,000. The pay of a General of the army in active service is $13,500 a year. As a retired officer with that rank General Grant would draw from the Treasury annually 75 per cent. of $13,500, or $10,125. If his retirement should be dated from his resignation, on March 4, 1869, the back pay for sixteen years would amount to $162,000. Perhaps, however, he would waive his claim for the eight years during which he drew the sum of $300,000 in salary as President of the United States. If the Government votes the money, it should be put in the hands of trustees.

Sugar a Drug in the World's Markets

Sugar is just now a glut in the consuming markets of the world. All countries producing the cane sugar are going through a severe crisis by reason of the low price of the commodity, and the European nations, having stimulated by bounties the beet sugar industry into an unnatural activity, are pouring into other markets their surplus products, which are sold at the best obtainable prices. In 1852 the world's production of beet sugar was placed at 153,000 tons; in 1879 it had increased to 1,393,939 tons, and in 1883 to 2,225,000 tons. So that in the last four years the production has increased nearly seventy per cent. The cane sugar industry has in that time hardly changed and seems to have been almost stationary after 1879. In the last named year the production is placed at about 3,500,000 tons, and in 1883 at 3,759,000 tons—an increase of only seven per cent. What the result of this contest between the cane and beet products will be connot now be foretold. The cane planters are economizing in every way, by using the best maceinery and the most improved processes and are utilizing all waste products. The beet, however, is heavily subsidized, and that is a great advantage.

How does this affect the Lousisiana planters? The production is very uncertain—273,000,000 pounds in 1880, 160,000,000 in 1881 and 303,000,000 in 1882. It is known to be a costly product and could not compete with foreign sugars in a free market. Yet small as is this product in comparison with the total consumption of the country, it exerts an enormous influence upon tariff legislation. It is, however, feeling the effects of low prices, and it would not be surprising if the acreage devoted to cane growing should be largely decreased in the next year.

Certainly, Let the Privates Come to the Front.

Soho, Second Avenue,
December 10, 1881.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

I see that a gentleman of Parkers City spreads himself a little, but why does he not say something in behalf of the soldiers who went to the front in 1861, and fought in every battle the Army of the Potomac was engaged in to the capture of the Weldon railroad at the Yellow House, beyond Petersburg, and were never in a hospital or off duty, nor never layed down and let the Johnnies capture them, to be able to blow of Libby and Andersonville prison tortures? Why not speak of them, when they are broken down by hard marches, wading creeks and rivers, &c., and yet get no pension. For why? Because they vote the Democratic ticket. For this reason I am very loth to suggest for Commissioner of Pensions a General or a Colonel. We had the latter last, with one leg off, and we looked for something but got nothing. So I would prefer some good private soldier who would realize the benefit of a reasonable pension to all good soldiers, no matter what the disabilities are, and give us back a part of that twenty cart loads of silver, averaging 2,000 pounds to a load, instead of paying it to U. S. Marshals to control elections, &c.

James Swails,
Late Co. G, 83rd Reg't., Pa. V. I.

Lord Tennyson's new drama, "Thomas a Becket," which has just appeared, is dedicated to Earl Selborne, lord high chancellor. In the preface the poet says the work is not intended in its present form to meet the exigencies of the modern theatre. The drama is too long for acting. The two principal scenes are the visit of Queen Elenor to Rosamund, and the murder of Becket. Rosamund is summoned to choose death by poisoning or stabbing, and rejects both. The queen is then about to stab her, when Becket appears upon the scene in time to prevent the deed. He upbraids the queen and advises her to retire to a convent. Rosamund is filled with gratitude for her rescue, and attempts to rescue Becket from the men who are sworn to murder him. After Becket has been murdered, Rosamund is found kneeling over his corpse in the cathedral.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, issues a price list of portraits and vignettes which will be supplied to the public. Seven India proofs, or twenty plain proofs, are sold for $1. The portraits are of all the Presidents, three Vice-Presidents, and all the Secretaries of the Treasury from Hamilton to Folger. There are twelve Secretaries of State, including Clay, Webster, Everett, and Seward. The Secretaries of War include Scott, Stanton, and Lincoln; of the Navy, Bancroft, Robeson, and Chandler. Many Senators and Representatives, naval and military officers, scientists, and authors, a famous Indian chief, vignettes of public buildings and celebrated war ships are on the list.

We are asked to explain what is meant by an overstocked market. Returns are published every week of the condition of the printing cloths market, and will serve as an illustration. In 1882 these returns showed that at about this time of the year the stocks at the several centres for these goods were 832,000 pieces; in 1883, 846,000 and last week, 1,092,000 pieces. That is to say, the present stocks are larger than in the last two years, and cannot be marketed, though prices are abnormally low. A disquieting indication is the large holdings of the manufacturers, as these mean large capitals locked up in materials and products and an inability to run the mills—this last result being of benefit save to the workingmen.

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SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

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IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM.

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

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THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

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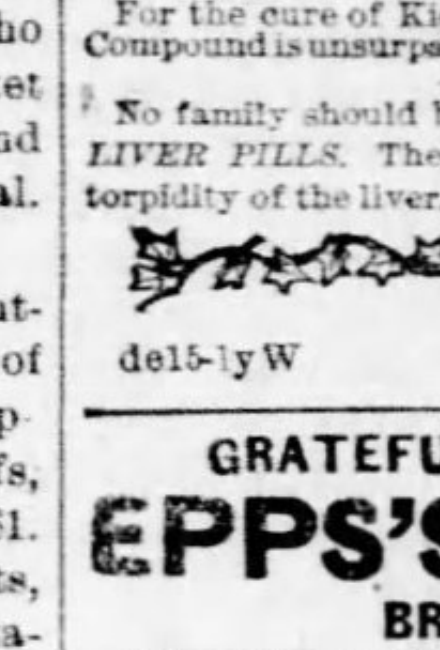
mr1-1yW—nR



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For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

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COMPENSATION.

Not faithful heart nor valiant hand
Wins always honor's guerdon:
Uncrowned, full many a hero falls,
Before an uncircling cordon.
The patient delver in the mine
Its wealth may not discover,
And beauty's grace and tenderness
Repay not fondest lover.

Yet still the level balance waits,
Poised true by fate unswerving;
No perfect gift of heaven rewards
The recreant undeserving.
The tinselled baubles fame bestows
And tarnished in the winning;
The goal attained through tears and pain,
But mocks the grand beginning.

O soul that seest thy longed-for prize
Bestowed upon another,
Be brave to bear thy sore defeat,
Thy grief and anger smother.
Nor back upon thy toiling years
Look with regret forever:
Thou hast the best that life can give—
The rapture of endeavor.

—*Sarah D. Hobart.*

MARY ANDERSON'S "JULIET."

What Lord Lytton Says of It—The Critics Rebuked.

Lord Lytton reviews Miss Anderson's Juliet at length in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. In it he says:

It must be entirely the fault of authors (a notoriously *irritable genius*, full of small vanities and pretensions) if they get on no better with their critics than dogs do with cats. Actors are jolly fellows. The habits of their profession are social. Instead of assuming toward journalism a morose, surly, supercilious, hands-off attitude, they invite it to supper, pat it on its big good-humored back, take it behind their scenes, and explain how matters stand there; open their hearts to it, in short, and appeal to its own. And see how well it behaves to them! If its theatrical criticisms will not quite stand, it falls, at least, as bread and butter always falls, on the good side, the buttered side. And this is as it should be. For reason and justice (let alone generosity) demand that we should always endeavor to judge the act in relation to the intention. If you want to improve others, you must not be always scolding them and throwing cold water on their best endeavors. Praise is the greatest incentive, as censure is the surest check, to worthy effort; and what histrionic effort can be worthier of encouragement than an actor's effort to restore to a stage which has lost the traditions of it the worthy performance of the Shakspearean drama? In criticising such an effort, all that is well meant should be heartily recognized, and all that is not well done pointed out in no carping spirit. In such a case, even exaggerated praise might possibly be wise as well as generous, while exaggerated censure would certainly be stupid as well as spiteful. Obviously our dramatic critics now go upon these maxims; and whatever else may be said of their criticism, it is not ill-natured.

Briefly and broadly stated, our impressions were, in the first place, that scarcely one of their objections to Miss Anderson's Juliet, and not a single one of the praises bestowed by them on the other performers, had any foundation in fact. In the next place (to be a little more particular) we all agreed that Miss Anderson's acting of this extremely difficult part (a part which so few, if any, even of the greatest actresses have been able to satisfy the imagination,) so far from revealing her "incapacity to portray passion," was full of feeling and tenderness; and that the tenderness was in some passages profoundly touching. As regards my own particular impressions on this point, I must add here that, although I have seen many stage Juliets, and although I happen to be easily moved by stage pathos, Miss Anderson's is the only one that has ever drawn a tear from me. I say this, however, never having seen Miss Helen Faucit's Juliet. The Juliet of that always fascinating actress, Helen Terry, though charming in the lighter touches, was certainly more inferior to Miss Anderson's in depth and tenderness of feeling. We also agreed that, although Miss Anderson's Juliet is by no means a performance of uniform excellence, the merits of it so largely exceed its defects, and are on the whole of so high an order, that the tone of the notices I have quoted is unwarrantable by any recognized canon of criticism. We were further of opinion that, although Miss Anderson's delivery of blank verse not unfrequent fails in music and power, yet she certainly speaks blank verse rather better than worse than we are accustomed to hear it spoken by our best actors; and infinitely better than it is spoken by her coadjutors in this performance. We noticed in it only one mispronunciation, but it was not an American mispronunciation; and for my own part I must say, with a tolerably familiar knowledge of almost every American dialect, I was unable to detect any American accent in her voice or intonation. Both the intonation and the voice do indeed differ unmistakably from those which are common to the English stage. But the difference is an American difference, and it is, moreover, a difference greatly for the better.

The scene which immediately follows with the mother and nurse is her masterpiece. It is a performance which may be studied with a delight and surprise that increases at every moment. I have seen nothing to equal it since Lady Martin's retirement from the stage. For Juliet, so far as I know, is not one of Mrs. Kendal's parts. At any rate, I have never seen her in it. But with a power of quiet pathos, which (so far as it is revealed in this particular scene) is not surpassed by Mrs. Kendal's admirable acting in less poetic parts, Miss Anderson combines many physical advantages peculiar to herself.

To any actress who could so conceive and so act their scene, the gift of genius has been given. As in the martyrdoms depicted by Raphael, all revolting indications of physical torture are so suppressed as not to disturb the sense of beauty to which the artist appeals, so with the accurate instinct of a true artist, Miss Anderson, in the dying moments of her Juliet, avoids all that is painful, and concentrates our attention upon all that is beautiful, in the situation.

A Story of Fickle Fortune.

(Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.)

Last Tuesday a handsome old gentleman, six feet six inches high, with broad shoulders and grizzly beard, seventy-seven years old, who had just walked from New Orleans to Hartwell, stepped in to see Old B., and said: "In 1839 you know our house was the biggest grocery and shipping establishment in Charleston. I was the junior partner. I left Charleston and did a successful importing business in New Orleans, but the war left me flat. I am now footing it back to the old Palmetto State." He seemed delighted when informed that it was only six miles to the Savannah river, the State line.

RIDDING FOR BLOOD.

Story of Indian Torture and Butchery in Colorado in Modern Times

Some of the facts in the following horribly romantic story were developed in the trial which succeeded their occurrence, but the most thrilling portions of the story, as told by some of the actors, have never before been published. It seems, according to Denver papers, that in 1882 a man named Jackson was engaged in freighting to the Uncompaghre and White river agencies hauling government freight and supplies. In his employ as a driver was his nephew, a young man also named Jackson. One day, after having delivered a load of freight at the agency, on their return the Jacksons went into camp for the night, after having traveled some miles. No sooner had they stopped than an Indian rode up and demanded supper. Young Jackson said: "Supper is not ready yet; as soon as we get it you can have some."

The Indian became very abusive, and with some rough epithets said: "Me want it now." Jackson repeated his former statement that it was not ready and he would have to wait. This seemed to enrage the redskin, who at once pulled his gun on the young man to enforce his demands. Jackson then ran around the wagon, got his rifle, and fired at but did not hit the Indian, who galloped off at full speed to the agency, where he reported the matter in his own way. The agent immediately returned with him and a party of Indians and demanded from Jackson the surrender of the young man. Fearing for his safety, the old man refused at first, but the agent gave his word that he should not be injured, that he would merely be taken to the post for a hearing to satisfy the Indians. Upon this assurance being given the young man was given up, but, notwithstanding the pledge of the agent, they had not proceeded far on their return to the agency when the agent yielded to the demands of the Utes and surrendered the prisoner to them. They at once took him to the timber, tied him to a tree, and amid the most disgusting orgies tortured him to death in a most horrible manner.

His uncle, upon ascertaining his fate, made the best of his way back, and, upon arriving at Del Norte, detailed the particulars of the tragedy to a large and excited crowd. Among those present was a young man named Lowe, who, upon hearing the story, said: "The—— of a——should be killed," meaning the agent. "I will give you a horse and $500 if you will do it," said Jackson.

Lowe accepted the proposition, and, the next day, well mounted and armed with a liberal advance of the sum agreed upon, started on his mission of blood. As the feeling of having money in his pocket was a novel one, upon arriving at Saguache he proceeded to "blow himself in," and got gloriously drunk. Having spent all his money, there was nothing left for him but to get sober and proceed on his journey to the agency. Upon arriving there he was met by the agent, who, perhaps, mistrusting him, proceeded to ply him with liquor, and while under its effects Lowe confided to him the object of his mission. The agent naturally feeling that his position was a critical one, and feeling no compunctions for the fate of the younger Jackson, to which he had so largely contributed, then made a proposition to Lowe fully as extraordinary as the one made by Jackson, which was that he would pay $1,000 for the murder or the freighter. This being a better offer, Lowe at once accepted it, and started on his return to carry out the terms of the contract. Arriving at Del Norte he at once sought out Jackson, who asked if he had killed the agent. "No," said Lowe, "I found him to be a very good sort of a fellow, and besides he made a better offer than yours."

"What was it?" asked Jackson.

"He raised you, and offered me $1,000 to kill you, and I want to know what you are going to do about it."

"I don't understand you," said the amazed freighter.

"I mean just what I say. He has raised you $500, and I want to know if you intend to raise him?"

"Why, no, of course not," said Jackson; "and if I don't what do you intend to do?"

"Well, I think that unless you make a better offer I will have to accept his."

"You do, do you?" said Jackson.

"Yes," said Lowe; "I don't know what else I can do."

Jackson then walked off and left him, and got a double-barreled shot-gun from his house. He then went to Ewing's hardware store, obtained some buckshot cartridges, with which he loaded the gun, and returned to the blacksmith shop where the conversation had taken place.

Lowe, in the meanwhile, went off, got shaved, and then got on his horse and started down the street, Winchester in hand. Jackson, who was standing in the door of the blacksmith shop, saw him coming, and feeling sure that Lowe would carry out his cold-blooded intention, raised his gun as Lowe passed and put a heavy charge of buckshot into him killing him instantly. Lowe's lifeless body fell from the horse into the street. Jackson, as soon as he saw the result of his shot, jumped upon his horse and fled the country, remaining away untill the convening of the district court, when he returned and surrendered himself for trial, which took place at the same term of court. Knowing that his course in the premises was not free from blame, he having been the first to offer a prize for his enemy's life, he made the peculiar defense that Lowe had slandered his wife; also that he had killed him in self-defense. The result, however, was that he was acquitted.

A Prodigal's Disgrace.

(N. Y. World.)

There was a peculiarly sad case of fallen fortunes at the New York Tombs on Tuesday. John Bishop, who, though but 28 years old, showed unmistakable signs of a long career of dissipation, was brought up on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy, and sent to the Island for a month. Bishop is the son of wealthy parents, now dead, who left him in possession of an immense fortune. Not more than a year ago he was reputed to be worth about $250,000, and owned besides, among other property the immense building of the Munro Publishing House. Step by step he has steadily fallen, and to-day not only is he penniless, but is indebted to everybody from whom he has been able to borrow. It is said losses in Wall street was the primary cause of his downfall.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.*

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

TO DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS.

We had no pity, why should they
Our slights to them with gifts repay;
Can we expect, or ask a boon
Be urged upon the vanquished coon?
Let us be modest, full grown men,
Nor favors crave by word or pen;
Nor ask nor look for things that we,
When they were out, could never see.

We had no pity, why expect
They'll give us aid in this respect;
We never did to them as we
Would have them do to us, you see.
Then grudge them not who long have fought
For what each one of us has sought!
They now are teachers, we must learn
That grit alone such things will earn.

But here—we may as well be dumb,
We're fairly beat, therefore succumb;
Give up like men, let's bear no spite;
If we do well, they'll treat us right;—
No blow behind, no veiled abuse,
No limping, halting, poor excuse;
Above all else, be men with hearts,
All doing well their separate parts.

NOVUS HOMO.

ALLEGHENY, PA., December 13, 1884.

MONEY TALKS.

The Betrothal of Miss Eva Mackay to an Italian Prince a Fact.

(New York Special.)

It is now a settled fact that Miss Eva Mackay, the daughter of the Bonanza King, has been affianced to Prince Colonna, notwithstanding the repeated denials. Less than a week ago a cable dispatch again announced and this time definitely the betrothal. The contradictions heretofore were, it is alleged, due to the fact that the Mackays, notwithstanding the protracted attachment of the young folks, objected to the match because of their daughter's delicate health. The latter, however, having recovered from her recent indisposition, reciprocated the young Prince's attention of late, and Mrs. Mackay finally consented to the betrothal, the marriage to take place at no distant day. A cablegram from Mrs. Mackay to her husband apprising him of the step she had taken in consenting to Eva's engagement no doubt accelerated Mr. Mackay's departure for Europe.

He sailed from this port on Saturday last, in order, it is said, to attend the wedding. Prince Colonna is a descendant of the old Roman family. It counts among its members Pope Martin V., many powers of the Church, and the poetess Victoria Colonna, who livad in the early part of the Sixteenth century, and whose verses descriptive of romantic life are widely read at the present day. The Prince is young and of many personal accomplishments. He is a thorough master of the English language, and highly educated in many branches of literature and art.

He is the owner of the yacht Sappho, the brilliant achievements of which in American waters, not long ago, when Mr. Douglass owned her, are still fresh in the minds of American yachtsmen. American tourists visiting Rome will readily recall the old Colonna Palace, which is occupied by the French embassy. It is an entailed estate, and still in the possession of the Colonna family. Its construction was begun during the reign of and by Pope Martin V., and was subsequently the residence of Julius II. and of Cardinal Borromeo.

Miss Mackey is remarkably handsome. She is about twenty-two years old, and petite, her features being small and perfect. She has long, soft and auburn hair, with a slight natural wave; her eyes are dark and bright, with long eyelashes, and her complexion pale olive and very clear. She is remarkably vivacious and interesting, and one who will make friends at sight. Her winsome ways and generally attractive and genial disposition caused her society to be sought after everywhere she chanced to be. She has been in Paris since 1874, with the exception of brief visits to this country. Her object abroad has been the thorough training of her mind and study of arts, and she may now be said to have completed her education in every particular. She is a thorough linguist, speaking five different languages, besides which she is a most accomplished musician with a sweet voice.

An intimate friend of the family, residing on Fifth avenue, and to whom the Bonanza King confided the details of his daughter's betrothal, said:

"Yes, this was quite a surprise to Mr. Mackay. The engagement is of very recent origin and the courtship has not been very protracted. However, Mr. Mackay looks upon it in a philosophical light, and, although he has not been consulted in the matter either by Mrs. Mackay or Eva, he expressed the hope just before he sailed, that his daughter might be happy and he should do all in his power to make her so. I am sure if money can make one happy Miss Mackay, when once married, will never experience an unhappy moment. But there is more than money at stake when a charming young lady, with a fabulous fortune at her command, is caught up by a Count or Prince. His attentions may be honorable and he may have love for his wife, but wealth is a great power. I would rather the young couple had been put to more test than they have apparently been."

Sherman's Simple Habits.

(Albany Journal.)

Sherman's habits during his campaign were of the simplest. He rose early in the morning, and was up late at night. In the face of the enemy five hours' sleep sufficed him. Before reveille sounded he was often in the saddle and out on the most exposed parts of his line. The orders were always to arouse him at any hour of the night if reports came in. During the Atlanta campaign he set the example to his troops of discarding tents and reducing baggage to a minimum. There was but one tent attached to his headquarters, and that was used by his Adjutant General and his clerks. With his staff he slept on the ground under a tent fly, which was stretched at night over a pole, resting in the crotch of some convenient sapling. It used to be said that his headquarters were in a candle-box, because one or two small boxes, emptied of the candles they had originally contained, served to transport his papers. The soldiers called him "Old Tecums" and "Uncle Billy," the later nick-name coming into general use in the army during the "March to the sea." At his headquarters a single sentry stood guard; but nobody, whether officer or private soldier, who wanted to speak to the General, was stopped. He always had a cordial and encouraging word for the soldiers when he rode along in front of the enemy or passed a marching column. For the details of military etiquette and ceremony he cared nothing, but for steadiness in action and endurance in hard marching he had a quick eye and a ready word of praise. He was usually communicative and outspoken, unless his plans demanded secrecy. Sometimes his frankness deceived the enemy more than concealment would have done.

A Special Invitation.

We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

POSTOFFICES IN EARLY TIMES.

The First Beginnings—Early Organizers—Their Difficulties.

The Rev. Dr. Ashbel G. Vermilye read a paper of unusual interest at the stated meeting of the New York Historical Society last evening, says the New York *Tribune*. Beginning with a spicy description of the importance of the postal service, and of early efforts in the transmission of letters, he gave special attention to the history of the New York Postoffice in colonial and revolutionary times, of its first postmaster and his achievements. The following are extracts from the address:

The New York postoffice was established in 1775. It was not the first by any means either in this city or the country. Riper tells us what excitement it made, January 1, 1673, when the first monthly postman between New York and Boston drew up at the tavern with his "portmantels (a corruption of portmanteaux) crammed with letters and small portable goods." This service was undertaken by the Colonial Government of New York. In 1692 one person, Thomas Neale, received letters patent in England to take charge of the whole postal business of the colonies. Then, in 1704, a new arrangement was made—a general office in London, under a Postmaster General, with a Colonial Deputy Postmaster General at New York. For fifty years, however, things went poorly under British management. The service did not pay till, in 1753, Benjamin Franklin came into office as Deputy Postmaster General for the colonies. Then began system. He established the penny post, made newspapers pay—which hitherto had been perquisities of the postmasters and riders—advertised letters, reduced rates, and quickened up riders and everything else. The result of Franklin's energy was that in 1774 there was a clear annual revenue to Great Britain of £3,000. In that year, for political reasons, he was dismissed, and the whole service practically collapsed, only again to reach like success under our two postmasters and postmasters general, Ebenezer Hazard and Thomas L. James.

On July 26, 1775, the New York Provincial Congress recommended my grandfather, Ebenezer Hazard, to the Continental Congress as a fit person for postmaster, and on October 5, 1775, he was duly appointed by that body the first postmaster of New York—nine months before the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Hazard was a merchant of this city, and his mother, Catherine Clarkson, was a daughter of Matthew Clarkson and Cornelia De Peyster, of New York. . . . Washington retreated from Long Island during the night of August 29, 1776. The next day the Committee on Safety ordered Mr. Hazard to Dobbs Ferry. For several months the postoffice, at least the postmaster, was not in clover. Ostensibly it was kept at Hercules Cronk's, next door to Mayor Abraham Storm's, a mile above the ferry. In fact, it was peripatetic, and might easily have been mistaken for a peddler or a tramp. It had to be near the Provincial Congress, then at Fishkill, and at the same time near Washington and his movable headquarters, as most of the letters were army letters.

On November 28, 1783—three days after the evacuation—the postoffice turns up alive and well at No. 38 Smith street, William Ledlow postmaster. Mr. Hazard's first difficulties were with the anti-Federalist newspapers, which he was accused of suppressing from the mails. But by law they were not mail matter. They made their own arrangements with the riders. Then contractors of stages (introduced in 1785) attacked him, since he would not pay their exhorbitant prices. Mr. Hazard was able to say to the President that with fifteen hundred miles of road under his care, on a salary of $1,250, without clerk hire, which he could not afford, and without the aid of the Treasury, he had made the office pay its way—which it did not do afterward.

Southern Product for Which There Always Will be a Market

(New York Letter in the Troy Times.)

Southern belles are now flocking to New York by the dozens to purchase and have made grand outfits for the inaugural ball and subsequent White House festivities. One lovely girl, who will doubtless be the most charming debutante at Washington this winter, is a Baltimore convent graduate, and the only daughter of an ex-Rebel General. She has ordered ten beautiful dinner dresses from one of our leading dry goods houses here, but her ball toilet are all Worth's creations. She is an auburn-haired, brown-eyed beauty, with just a sprinkling of blonde freckles over her classic little nose, but her form is as exquisitely modeled as that of a Grecian priestess; besides, she is only eighteen years old.

A beautiful ball dress is now on exhibition at one of our leading modiste's parlors. It was made for a New Orleans belle and is composed of pale-blue silk plush, with tabliers of solid gold crescent tissue, which shine like the morning sun. Bands of gold beads on the shoulders answers for sleeves, while continuous rows of the same fill in the decollete cut corsage. It is an odd costume, but will be intensely becoming to its prospective brunette wearer.

☞Ladies, attention! In the the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—S. F. Withers, who has laid a great many stone pavements in New York and other cities, said recently: "Paris is the great experimental city on pavements. They try everything there, and are always looking out for something better than they possess with which to improve the smoothness and desirability of their boulevards. Their latest movements is from macadam to wooden blocks. These are put down in a different manner from any heretofore employed, and in the manner of laying is the secret of success. A foundation is first laid of broken stone and cement from six to ten inches deep. On this are placed the blocks of Norway spruce. The interstices are filled up with pitch, and a mixture of tar and gravel is pounded in. My judgment is that such a pavement is very durable. It is probably also more costly than the people of this country are prepared to use."

THE farmers in certain districts in England are said to be poisoning their lands to prevent hunting.

"BRIGHT'S DISEASE" is regarded by many as incurable and it is well nigh so, except when opposed with HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. This old and reliable medicine has special power in this and all other diseases of the kidneys and bladder. It is purely vegetable and is highly indorsed by physicians.

ALONE BY THE HEARTH.

Here, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sit I alone;
And, as I gaze at the coals, I remember
Days long agone.

Saddening it is, when the night has descended
Thus to sit here.
Pensively musing on episodes ended
Many a year.

Still in my visions a golden-haired glory
Flits to and fro;
She whom I loved—but 'tis just the old story,
Dead, long ago!

'Tis but the Wraith of a love; yet I linger
(Thus passion errs,)
Foolishly kissing the ring on my finger—
Once it was hers.

Nothing has changed since her spirit departed,
Here in this room—
Save I, who weary and half broken-hearted,
Sit in the gloom.

Loud 'gainst the window the winter rain dashes,
Dreary and cold;
Over the floor the red fire light flashes
Just as of old.

Just as of old—but the embers are scattered
Whose ruddy blaze
Flashed o'er the floor where her fairy feet pattered
In other days.

Then, her dear voice, like a silver chime ringing,
Melted away;
Often, these walls have re-echoed her singing,
Now hushed for aye!

Why should love bring naught but sorrow, I wonder!
Everything dies!
Time and Death, sooner or later, must sunder
Holiest ties.

Years have rolled by; I am wiser and older—
Wiser, but yet,
Not till my heart and its feelings grow colder,
Can I forget.

So, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,
Sit I alone;
And, as I gaze on the coals I remember
Days long agone.

—*George Arnold.*

ANDREW JACKSON'S NOSE.

How It was Pulled by Lieutenant Randolph.

When I was at Alexandria last week, writes a Washington correspondent of *The Cleveland Leader*, I heard an old man's statement of how President Jackson's nose was pulled by Lieut. Randolph, in the summer of 1833. Said he: "President Jackson was passing Alexandria on his way to celebrate the building of a monument to Washington's mother at Fredericksburg. The steamer stopped at Alexandria to get the mail. Jackson was sitting in the cabin back of a table smoking a pipe, and there was hardly room to pass him. His pipe was a long stemmed one, and it hung almost to his knee. A few men, including Maj Donelson, Jackson's adopted son, were standing about, and there were others who had come on board to see the President and to look at the boat. Among these was Lieut. Randolph, a connection of the noted Randolph family to which John Randolph belonged. He had been dismissed from the navy by Jackson for some trouble in his accounts. He was a straight young man, and not bad looking. He came on the boat and pushed his way through the crowd until he reached the cabin. This he entered, and went up to Jackson as though he would speak to him. President Jackson did not know him, but held out his hand, asking him to excuse him from rising. As he did so, Randolph, with a quick gesture, seized Jackson's nose and gave it three strong pulls. It was done so quickly that no one had a chance to interfere. Old Hickory threw his pipe up into the air as if to strike Randolph with it, but before he could do anything Randolph had started off, and he was helped by the bystanders on to the wharf. He quickly mounted a horse and rode off into the country. Jackson's excitement was intense. His nose was as red as fire, and I am sure it did not regain its color for days. He said angrily, 'If I had had an idea that I was going to be assaulted I should have been prepared. Randolph is the first villain who has ever escaped me.' Hereupon a bystander said, 'If you will pardon me for the crime, I will kill Randolph within the next fifteen minutes.' This Jackson refused to promise. I think an indictment of assault with intent to kill was filed against Randolph in the courts at Alexander, but this was afterward nolled by Major Donelson."

The Sixty Mile an Hour Historian.

There is nothing slow about Blaine in the matter of making American history, in comparison with the following parties and other old fogies who might be named:

George Bancroft, after graduation from Harvard and three years more spent in universities, deliberately decided to make history a life study and began by studying mere methods under the historian Schlosser at Heidelberg. For the purpose of consulting authorities he made himself master of the modern languages. He began collecting material for his history of the United States when he was twenty-three years old, did not issue his first volume till eleven years afterward, and to-day, in his eighty-fourth year, he is finishing the concluding volume of his final revision of his life-long work.

Richard Hildreth, another Harvard man, projected his plan for his excellent History of the United States while he was still in college, but did not publish his first volume till twenty years afterward, and his entire work was seven years in going through the press.

Another eminent American, John Lothrop Motley, spent several years in searching the archives at The Hague before he came out with the first of his brilliant books, the history of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic." Benton was seventy-two years old before he published his matured "Thirty Years' View," based upon the experience of a long public life and six successive terms in the United States Senate.

But Mr. Blaine, after graduation from a fresh-water college in Pennsylvania, more or less experience as a schoolmaster, editing a Know Nothing country newspaper and passing "Twenty Years" in Congress, is ready to write not only a political history of his own public period, but will furnish to order any or all phases of American history from the discovery of the continent to date.

THE mortality among children the past month has been enormous. Diphtheria is now the destroying angel. Let all well-meaning parents protect their helpless little ones, and always keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MISSOURIANS are again visiting the President-elect at Albany. The handsome Governor Crittenden heads the party, accompanied by John G. Priest, Congressman O'Niel, John O'Day, ex-Governor Brown and John G. Prather, of St. Louis. The clerks at the executive chamber did not know who they were, or else, under instruction, refrained from giving their names, also claiming that no party from Missouri called at the executive mansion or chamber during the day. If not, the Governor must have received them elsewhere. That Missouri is making a demand for a cabinet position is undoubtedly true.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.
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PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

GAILY the Democrat
Picks up his grip,
Saying to Albany
Onward I'll skip
Singing, "From Salt river
Hither I come,
Groverdear, Grover dear,
Give me a plum."

—*Oil City Zephyr.*

EIGHT papers in Eastern Oregon take wheat on subscription.

MR. TALMAGE, preacher, of Brooklyn has gone to New Orleans to help open the Exposition.

JOHN WESLEY'S copy of the Bible is in use at the Centenary Methodist Conference in Baltimore.

THERE are so many seals in the river at Oregon City, Or., that salmon catching with a seine has been suspended.

THE *Druggist* estimates that the annual production of canned goods in the United States equal 500,000,000 packages, or ten for every person.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, of Cincinnati, has given his young bride a necklace containing forty-seven diamonds, the value being stated at $30,000.

AT a recent sale of bric-a-brac at Cologne a small blue Venetian cup, which cost its owner 25f. in 1860, was sold for 28,000f., or nearly $5,600.

THE wife of Justice Field, who is a fine Shakspearean scholar, has organized a class of students at Washington, numbering many of the leading ladies.

ALL the inhabitants of a Swiss village are said to have become Mormons. They propose, however, to remain in their homes, and not to seek this country.

ARTHUR ORTON, the Tichborne claimant, is to lecture in England, and very likely he will soon be coming to America, like all the other claimants, whether graduates of the jail or not.

STANLEY, the explorer, has received seven titles, 24 decorations, 95 resolutions of thanks, and 150 complimentary dinners, but there are times when he has to borrow a postage stamp.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, who is now at the Hotel Vendome in Boston, is rapidly recovering her health, and expects soon to resume her residence in Washington and her literary work as well.

IDA LEWIS, the Grace Darling of Lime Rock lighthouse, after braving the perils of the sea for forty-five years, has concluded to cast an anchor to windward, and has joined the Methodist Church at Newport.

AN appropriation of $200,000 to supply the poor of New York with free hot baths in winter has been asked for in a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, signed by Mayor Edson and prominent citizens of New York.

THE crepe veil has received a deadly blow from a Baltimore physician, who says that the crepe veil injures the complexion, and carries poisonous matter into the lungs. Black silk and black cotton goods also produce bad effects.

A CHEMIST in Munich has, it is stated, succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline powder which, as far as regards its action on the human system, cannot be distinguished from quinine, except that it assimilates even more readily with the stomach. Its efficiency in reducing fever heat is represented as quite remarkable.

CARDINAL MANNING, whose health was lately the subject of such serious concern, has so satisfactorily regained his strength as to be able to resume his usual active habits. Though several years beyond the traditional three score years and ten, he contrived to get through more work than most prelates far his juniors would care to face.

A MAN telegraphed from here on Thanksgiving eve to friends in a New England town: "Cannot be down until Saturday—foreman drunk." When he went down he was astonished by the hilarious manner in which his friends received him. It came out that the telegram when received read: "Cannot come down before Thursday forenoon—drunk."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, having reached up toward the golden apple and failed to pluck it, thus proves himself a philosopher: "For me to do and to be all that the office of United States Senator demands would require the immediate surrender and abandonment of trusts and responsibilities involving many interests besides my own, and that is impossible at this time."

MRS. KELLY, a Tennessee woman, went tearing into Franklin, Tenn., the other day on a horse that was covered with foam. Close behind her came Mr. Kelly on a running mule. The race was for life, Mr. Kelly being insane and having fixed his mind on killing his wife. The race had been kept up for eight miles, both animals being urged to the utmost of their speed.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our
Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending
"Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles!
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
* * * Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good!!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"
"In this great and"
Valuable medicine:
Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

I consider your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney
—*Complaint*
"And nervous debility. I have just"
Returned
"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Good!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength! and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
* * * * * * * * * *
complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,
—*Wilmington, Del.*

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT: our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache, When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the word, "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Catarrh Cure	75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Plaster	25
Dentifrice	50	Inhaler	$1 00
Lip Salve	25	Nasal Syringe	25
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Medicated Paper	25
Ointment	50		

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.
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NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Disease where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimple cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cure in half the time, and at half the expense (when others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

The restoration of the American navy to a point that will make it available for home defense, to say nothing of the possibility of its reaching an aggressive standard for service beyond the coast line, is in itself a mighty undertaking. We see this in the debates in the British Parliament concerning the urgent needs of that country in the matter of a navy. These accounts show that in order to bring the English navy to something like an equality with that of France there must be built at once five first-class armored ships, eight fast unarmored cruisers, five fast armored cruisers, fifteen fast auxiliaries to armored ships, and fifty first-class torpedo-boats. In this connection it was announced that, while the contemplated addition would only bring the English navy to an equality with that of France, England should always build two vessels when the French build one; and that in doing this "we should have the models of the French vessels for our guidance." Another of the speakers thought that instead of building five-class armored vessels there should be at least one immediately started in every one of the twelve ship-building yards in the country.

There is not the smallest use of this country's attempting to compete with any navy constructed on proportions so gigantic as those indicated. The most moderate demand in the discussion was for an expenditure within the next three years of some $35,000,000 for the improvement of the English navy; that amount expended in the United States, if we should judge present cost by the past extravagance, would not suffice for the protection of the city of New York. But we have hopes there will be brains and integrity in the new administration that will initiate a policy of naval construction that will in time give the country a force prepared for all emergencies of home defense. We are not likely to need ships to prosecute foreign wars. We can make ourselves troublesome enough in that respect by a resort to privateering, the militia of the seas.

DIVORCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York *Herald* is doing good work just now by its exposition of the extraordinary proportions the divorce craze has reached in leading cities of the country. It has become a social evil the various churches could more properly concern themselves about than polygamy in Utah, for it is an evil at home, growing rapidly with every year, as the law opens the doors wider, judges become more complaisant, and promote secrecy in hearing and deciding applications. "Cheapness, secrecy, and dispatch," is the business motto of the divorce lawyers. The *Herald* some days ago published a list of the parties to 674 divorce cases now pending in the Chicago courts, and in Sunday's issue, turning its atttention to Philadelphia, it prints a list of 718 cases before the courts of that city. *Fourteen hundred divorce suits* now pending in the courts of the two American cities is a pretty big showing in the way of matrimonial infelicity. Utah has not witnessed so many polygamous marriages the last year, and these divorces are often the prelude to a couple of other marriages. Of the Philadelphia cases, 426 were brought by real and supposed wives against husbands, and 293 by husbands against wives. The rule of the courts is that there shall be secrecy as to these applications; only counsel have access to the papers. This rule, the *Herald* investigator says, was adopted "to save the feelings of prominent citizens and politicians." Although we do not approve the publication of divorce scandals, it seems to us the whip-hand of publicity should be held over all parties making such applications. They should see their names in print—the causes of the application, and the decision of the courts.

The laws of Pennsylvania certainly require amendment in the direction of limiting divorce rather than encouraging it, as they now do. The *Herald* correspondent after consulting lawyers and judges in Philadelphia, gives this synopsis of the statutes and practice:

> The laws of Pennsylvania allow divorces for adultery, abandonment (for two years, though an action may be begun six months after the departure of the respondent, and thus serve as an additional inducement for him or her to remain away), impotency, cruel and barbarous treatment "that renders life a burden" and indignities to the person, such as spitting upon the person. In this State there is no injunction made to the party against whom a divorce is obtained that he or she shall not remarry, except in the case of adultery, when the parties joined as respondent and co-respondent are not allowed to wed. The law, therefore, makes everything lovely for two unhappy people who want to get separated. Separation for six months, or any act that will render the wife's "life a burden," such as kicking her out of bed or forcing her to arise on cold mornings to build the fires, or any other indignity, is all that is necessary. Pennsylvania, therefore, asserts her claim to be the divorce haven. Chicago has considerable enterprise, and may be allowed to be ambitious in a great many ways, but Philadelphia will not relinquish her proud pre-eminence in the divorce courts. It is the Pennsylvania State laws that give her this advantage, and she clings thereto until they are altered, as no doubt they will be. Sentiment is against them. "There is no doubt," said Judge Mitchell, recently, "that our laws are more lax than those of Indiana. Unfortunately the judges cannot change the laws, but under the new rules we hope to exercise more caution and obtain greater security."

This is a bad showing and should be remedied. Governor Pattison vetoed a bill passed by the last Legislature, in a strong and eloquent message, because it opened the doors wider to divorce; and we conceive it would be in the line of his duty at the approaching session to advise a codification and thorough revision of all the laws of the State on the subject. Let them be made more stringent in every way, and the secrecy of judicial proceeding especially prohibited. The cheapness with which divorces are now secured in Pennsylvania encourages such applications. Have the road easy, secret and cheap, and you can demoralize society, by making divorce the sequel to family jars of a very trifling character. The *Herald* correspondent says that "people come to this State in preference to going to Connecticut or Indiana," because the market price is lower. The court allows a fee of $35, and nearly every case on the appearance docket where the wife is libellent shows the entry, 'Rule granted for $35 counsel fees.' The fee has been raised to $50, but in the opinion of the Judges it ought to be $100 at least. The injustice of compelling a husband to pay a fee to any shyster who may induce his wife to begin an action for divorce very plainly strikes anybody—except a lawyer. Innocent or guilty, he is forced to assist in making himself notorious or infamous."

EXPOSITION OPENING.

The New Orleans Exposition was formally opened Tuesday. The ceremonies at the Exposion buildings were imposing in parade and glowing in tropical eloquence, while at Washington President Arthur did his part, surrounded by dignitaries of State, Senators and Representatives, by touching the electric button—a magic touch that set agoing the ponderous machinery fifteen hundred miles away. This of itself is one of the grandest achievements of modern science and invention, and as impossible to the advanced thought of half a century ago as a journey to the moon in our day and generation.

The Exposition, taken in connection with recent political events, marks a new era in the history of the South. Its progress hereafter will be more rapid; old issues and ideas are passing out of sight, and as the sections become better acquainted, through the great gatherings in the Crescent City during the ensuing six months, there will be a closer brotherhood in business, politics and all that makes for the advancement and prosperity of the whole country. Much has been done in this way for the South the last eight years, but the future holds out illimitable possibilities. As the West is becoming pretty well settled, and the lines of its development marked and narrowed, it is in the Southern States the capital and enterprise of the rich Northern States will find their outlet. This we regard as one of the certainties, and the New Orleans Exposition will hasten it.

There will be no such great crowds there as at the Philadelphia Exposition, for Philadelphia is the centre of a population of five millions within four hours' ride of the city, while New Orleans in the same area has not more than half a million. Therefore the local visitation will constitute but a small item in comparison with that at Philadelphia in 1876. Still, New Orleans has splendid railroad facilities, reaching westward to San Francisco, and northward in all directions, while the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries offer the avenues of most delightful water excursions. In some respects, especially in its tropical exhibits and surroundings, the Exposition will surpass that of Philadelphia in interest and novelty.

The railroads evince a disposition to make liberal terms, and have adopted as the charge for excursion tickets $27 50 for a round trip ticket good for twenty days, $32 50 good for forty days, and $41 40 for a round trip ticket good for six months, and available on different routes going and returning. Forty-eight hours makes the journey from this city, by either of four lines from Cincinnati and Louisville, on all of which there are interesting cities and historic land marks. A river trip one way at least would add to the enjoyment and instruction of the visitors, but would lengthen the time five or six days. Excursion parties by river or rail promise to be a feature of the winter's travel, and as the weeks go on and railroad competition grows lively rates will probably be still further reduced.

OVER-PRODUCTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The shutting down of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, because of a lack of orders, is one of the serious blows of the season to the industrial activity of this manufacturing district. Upwards of 1,600 persons are thrown out of work by this stoppage, and many others suffer indirectly, as the railroads lose freight to the extent of three hundred cars daily. Of course it is to be greatly regretted, and the hope is general and earnest the suspension may not be protracted. In an interview with one of the Edgar Thomson Company in an evening paper, one reason assigned for the stoppage was the result of the recent election, creating "anxiety about the tariff and a general fear that manufacturing interests are to suffer." This, however, is qualified by the statement that "over-production is the great cause of the trouble." This is very different from the first statement, which we are not disposed to permit pass unchallenged. If there has been over-production there must be cause for it, and this cause we take it is the extraordinary bounty of $28 a ton on steel rails under the old tariff. This made the manufacture a bonanza, encouraged the erection of new works and the enlargement of old ones, thereby largely increasing the product, and hence overproduction when the boom fell off. That is the cause of the stagnation in the steel rail business, and the election of Governor Cleveland has no more to do with it than the election of General Diaz as President of Mexico. It would be a bold man who would say precisely the same conditions of trade would not have existed had Mr. Blaine been elected. Too much protection instead of too little, or the apprehension of a Democratic administration, is the honest cause of the overproduction that is truly assigned as the reason of the stoppage of the Edgar Thomson works. It is a home competition and not foreign. Millionaires have been created by these unreasonable tariff bounties falsely called protective. They still have their millions, but the workingmen, on whose behalf it was alleged the excessive duties were enacted, are out of work, and many of them will soon be out of bread.

THE CAMERON CERTAINTY.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* is endeavoring to incite a revolt against the return of Mr. Don Cameron to the Senate. The indictment is very formidable and truthful, but of what avail? Other States having Senators to elect are discussing candidates on the score of ability to serve the people in the Senate. Nothing of the kind in Pennsylvania. The edict has gone forth that Mr. Cameron is to be re-elected, and there is such an absence of courage and backbone that no prominent Republican cares to avow himself a candidate in opposition. If Mr. Shiras in the west, Chief Justice Mercur in the center, or Judge Kelley or Attorney General Brewster at the east, ventured to declare themselves candidates, they would have all the party curs yelping at their heels for the presumption in antagonizing the accepted boss. They refuse to venture.

In no other State of the Union are there such conditions. The ablest Republicans of New York, including President Arthur and Mr. Evarts, are striving in honorable and open competition for the Senatorial vacancy from that State. But that is not allowed in Pennsylvania. The revolt of 1882 that promised so well, by the weakness and treachery of Independent Republicans, has only strengthened Mr. Cameron's control of the managing politicians. Strength with the people, in the sense of admiration for statesmanlike acts and deeds, he never had and never cared for. He could always get along without it.

Nothing could illustrate the grip of the machine Republicans on the party in this State more than these plain facts, and the wholesome fear of the boss operating on men who should have the courage of their convictions. It is none of our funeral. Mr. Cameron will go back to the Senate by the sheer cowardice of the Republican leaders who hate the man, despise his qualities, and yet have not the courage to resist. We don't suppose he is the choice of one-fifth of the Republican party of the State or one-tenth of the people, yet his election is assured. He shines in Washington simply as an office-broker, and his labors in this respect, by the voice of the people of the Union, have been suspended for four years. Probably in that time the timid statesmen and politicians may be rid of their fears of the ogre, but, Lord save us, six years is a long time to wait.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT AGAIN.

Mr. Blaine has withdrawn his suit against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* to recover $50,000 for libel, in a letter elsewhere printed, in which he virtually says he can't trust the law, the courts, or a jury to determine his grievance. Because he apprehends there will be Democrats on the jury he won't go to trial. It is true the judge is a Republican, the marshal who summons the jurors a Republican, the officers of the court Republican, and Mr. Blaine would have the same guarantees for securing an impartial jury any other citizen would have, but he fears Democrats may creep into the jury box to his disadvantage, thus implying the service he would exact from Republican jurors. What a shabby sham, to be sure, is this excuse. How it contrasts with the Plumed Knight prancing over the telegraph wires from Augusta to California as the champion of all the virtues. Here is his dispatch, concocted after consultation with Phelps and Whitelaw Reed, ordering the suit to be instituted:

> BAR HARBOR, MAINE, August 14.
>
> Colonel W. R. Holloway:
>
> I have this moment received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. It is utterly and abominably false in every statement and in every implication. Political slanders I do not stop to notice, but this editor assails the honor of my wife and my children. I desire you without an hour's delay to employ the proper attorney and have the reponsible publisher of the *Sentinel* sued for libel in the United States District Court of Indiana. It is my only remedy. I am sure that honorable Democrats alike with honorable Republicans will justify me in defending the honor of my family if need be with my life.
>
> JAMES G. BLAINE.

When the suit was instituted no well informed person ever believed it would be tried. It was a bit of clap-trap for political effect, just as were his frequent references to "the faith" of his "revered mother." Mr. Blaine is hard to beat, but he can generally succeed in playing himself out.

A CRANKY STATE.

Governor Robie, of Maine, has issued his proclamation officially making known the fact that the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of that State was adopted at the September election by a vote of 70,783 in its favor, to 23,811 against it, and that it will accordingly become a part of the Constitution, and take effect on the first Wednesday in January next. This would seem to exhaust all the resources of legislation in the way of barring out the liquor traffic. In the first place there is an extreme prohibitory law which makes even the vending a glass of cider a penal offense, if the cider is tolerably "hard." We don't know but the cider idea is a righteous one, for experts state that hard cider doctored into "stone fence," is about the worst tipple in vogue in New England in its exasperating effects. Its own rum is a mild tonic in comparison. To supplement the prohibitory law by a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution drives the nail home and clinches it. Nothing remains to be done but to enforce the law, and since 1854 they have been trying to do it with such effect that the internal revenue reports show there are more licensed venders, under the Federal revenue law in Maine than West Virginia, which has a license system, and about the same population as Maine.

Nor does Maine seem to thrive under this statutory panacea for all the ills of humanity. Instead of being a progressive State it is on the down grade. The young blood leaves the State for the West, and its place is not made good as in Massachusetts by foreign immigration. It was the one State of the Union—New Hampshire was the other—that showed an actual decline in population between 1860 and 1870, and between 1870 and 1880 its percentage of increase was only 3.51 while the average of all the States was 29.53. The State actually don't save its natural increase in population, and its female population is larger than its male. Probably this is not entirely owing to Prohibition, but take Blaine and Prohibition together and the problem of the State's decline is solved.

MR. CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

The abstract of Speaker Carlisle's Baltimore speech printed in The Post the other day, was pretty severely criticised in many quarters, but hardly did justice to the Speaker, especially in his alleged references to the causes of Democratic success and what that success meant. From a full report of the speech in the Baltimore *Sun* we quote what he really did say, which differs widely from the telegraphic abstract. Said the Speaker:

> It has been twenty-four years since the last Democratic President, but if we deal fairly and judiciously with all the affairs entrusted to our guardianship it will be many more than twenty-four years when a Democratic President will be called on to hand over the office to a Republican or opposition successor. This change was not the result of a sudden impulse, but the deliberate, considerate judgment of a principle which had for years submitted and waited in vain to see a policy of peace adopted. They saw in a time of profound peace armed men at the polls when they went to cast their ballots. They saw the very existence of the Government imperiled by the inauguration of a President not legally elected. They saw the navy disappear from the sea and the merchant marine languish. They saw your great public domain partitioned among powerful corporations, while thousands were clamoring for the means of getting a subsistence. They saw the great industries suffer, while an excess of $10,000,000 were each year gathered into the Treasury. They saw your products cut off from the markets of the world by a policy that has hampered trade. They saw money from the Public Treasury used for partisan purposes over the country. They saw syndicates regulating the business of the country. For these and many other reasons the business interests, the workingmen of the country, demanded that there should be a change in the administration, and they made a change. [Applause.] Never before was a party so entrenched as the Republican was. It had all the power and patronage of this Government. The Republicans disbursed over $400,000,000 every year, and had an army of office-holders to work and contribute of their salaries for its success. It had the support of all combinations of capital in the country. If we could beat it under these circumstances, how much easier to beat it hereafter if we show that we are competent to reform the abuses that have grown up.
>
> Speaking for himself, Mr. Carlisle said that we should at the start say the business interests can be best promoted by being left alone as far as possible from governmental interference. Every attempt upon the part of the Government to interfere where it can be avoided is radically wrong, and will in the end be injurious to the interests whose welfare is sought after. It leads inevitably to one of two results: Favoritism, which builds up monopolies, or communism, which is destructive to prosperity. We want equal legislation for all, which gives to all equal rights under the Constitution. We want no legislation that will stimulate one interest at the expense of another. We are the greatest producing country of the world. The question is not how much we can produce, but how much we can sell. The export of bread and breadstuffs fell off many millions last year. A small percentage of our products is exported. We see our home markets glutted, thousands of people out of employment and the silent factories waiting for orders. The incoming administration will have these great questions to deal with, and we believe it will deal with them judiciously and impartially. The result of the policy of the Republicans, which ends in the exclusion of our products from foreign markets, is radically wrong. We must reduce governmental expenditures and remove restrictions. We have nothing to fear in this contest. We must leave in the pockets of the people all that is not actually necessary for the expenses of the Government.

TARIFF ON RAW MATERIAL.

A Connecticut manufacturer of hardware stated at a meeting in New York City last week that with the duty removed from the materials he used he could compete with foreign manufacturers in all the best markets of the world. This gentleman employes some 3,000 hands. He makes goods which are highly "protected." He is obliged to use skilled labor at good wages. Yet, instead of asking for further protection to enable him to keep the home market, he asks for the removal of the tax on raw materials in order that he may seek foreign markets.

The tariff on sugar proposed to be substantially repealed by the reciprocity treaties the Government has lately negotiated, would take, in round numbers, $50,000,000 from the annual revenue, and that is as much as Congress will consent to remove for some time. It is argued that $50,000,000 judiciously applied to the removal of takes on raw materials would go a great way toward enabling our manufacturers to obtain foreign markets, not merely within the limited range covered by the treaties, but everywhere. The New York *Times* discussing this point in its relation to iron, steel and wool, presents these arguments:

> Iron and steel and their manufactures taken together paid in 1883 less than $17,000,000 of duty, and of this amount only a portion was levied on strictly raw material. But according to the census of 1880, the total production of iron and steel in the United States was some seven millions of tons, of which about one-half was pig iron. The tax on pig iron is now three-tenths of a cent a pound, or $6 72 a ton. At present the production of pig iron is very much checked, and the duty on foreign iron has very little effect; but when the demand is strong the duty is added to the cost of manufacture, and, not only this, but a percentage of the cost thus increased is added at every stage of the development of the product. Thus, when the iron business was as vigorous as in 1880 we should have the tax added to the price of the home product—which of itself would be a burden on the vast industries into which pig iron enters as an element—of $25,000,000 annually. And this burden would be laid at the very start. It would be more than doubled before we had exhausted even the coarser industries employing iron. Here in a single trade, therefore, we should be compelled to struggle with a burden equal to the entire duty on sugar which the treaties would remove. And yet the total revenue from pig iron for 1883 was less than $3,000,000; and at the outside one-tenth the amount of revenue lost by free sugar, if applied to the repeal of the duty on pig iron, would produce a benefit to the country fully as great as could be got from the remission of the sugar duties.
>
> Another and still more striking instance is the duty on wools. Take a single kind of wool not produced in this country. The duty on carpet wools is 2¼ cents to 5 cents per pound. According to the census of 1880 there was used in the making of carpets in this country of foreign wool "in condition" some 33,000,000 pounds, and of a coarser or less highly prepared wool nearly the same amount. On this wool the direct duties were about $2,500,000, and this must have been added to the cost of the carpets under all circumstances. By the time the carpets reached the retail buyer this tax was more than doubled. Therefore, were we to abandon the tax on sugar we should be compelled to continue this peculiarly objectionable and unprofitable tax of $5,000,000 a year on a single branch of the woolen industries of the country without any compensating advantage to any other industry whatever.

The *Times* says that like calculations as to the burden imposed by the tariff tax on copper and iron ore, on wood, on cotton thread, on tin plates, and other raw materials would show that there are many ways in which we can remit taxes to far greater advantage than by taking them from sugar.

Of course all this is part of the argument in favor of adopting the recommendations of President Arthur and Secretary McCulloch, and putting the bulk of raw material, and such crude manufactures as pig metal on the free list. There is no dispute, but such a change would favorably affect great manufacturing interests, would cheapen production, and, as in the case of the Connecticut manufacturer referred to at the outset of this article, extend our trade in manufactured products beyond the limits of the home market, which we now control. In any tariff revision that may be attempted, this question of free trade in raw material will be met at the outset. Of course the producers of raw material will object, just as the sugar interest objects to reducing or repealing the protective duty on that article by these reciprocity treaties. All manner of complications appear, once the tariff is taken in hand, and issues present themselves, as in the questions we have cited, which divide the protectionists as well as the revenue reforms. The principle of making haste slowly in any changes will be the governing one, and tariff revision under the incoming administration will be directed by business interests and not by theorists. Its object will necessarily be to widen and not abridge our markets.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Congress proposes to investigate on what mission the junketing Tallapoosa was engaged when sunk. This will interest Billee Chandler.

If President Arthur is sure of election he will aspire to the New York Senatorship. Otherwise it is likely to go to Minister Morton, a rather inferior man but rich, which covers intellectual weakness.

The New York *Sun*—which has no vote on the question—wants Congressman Holman for Secretary of the Interior. That would be a splendid selection, but in the nature of cruelty to land grabbers, pension frauds and Indian thieves.

From all accounts Lord Wolseley's expedition to Egypt is likely to cost the British Government $75,000,000. The London *Times* assumes to know all about it and declares that Lord Wolseley has courted failure by waste of precious time and neglect of opportunities.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are rivals for the Northwestern premiership, and prolific in statistics backing up their claims. For the present year Minneapolis erected 2,341 buildings, at a cost of $7,621,950, while St. Paul reports 2,383, at a cost of $7,266,477. This is running competition pretty even.

The letter of Jeff Davis to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, undoubtedly shows, as Artemus said of Stonewall Jackson, that he sympathized with the secession movement, but hardly confirms the allegations of Sherman that Davis proposed himself as dictator. The matter is of no earthly importance, but General Sherman must produce stronger evidence than this, or Jeff will be on top in the verbal controversy.

Not less than two thousand uniformed men will attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington from Philadelphia. Quarters have been engaged by the various clubs from that city, and a general good time is anticipated. The *Times* adds:

> That they have earned the right to indulge in rejoicings will not be questioned by even the most bitter opponent, and it may be predicted with entrie safety that no city will send a finer body of better behaved men to Washington than will Philadelphia on the 3d of March to assist in the inauguration of Grover Cleveland.

The idea that Judge McKennan would resign the place he so acceptably fills, to carry out a political intrigue, like that suggested in some of the papers, seems to us in the nature of an impossibility. The N. Y. *Times* commenting on the scheme says:

> Whether the story be true or not, it is precisely of the kind that obtains credit among this class of politicians. To shove a Circuit Judge off the Bench to make room for a Senator whose place is wanted for a faction leader; to take it for granted that the President would lend himself to such a transaction, and that the United States Senate, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and all others concerned would help carry it out—all this seems quite proper and natural to the political jobbers.

The Republicans talk of the 1,200,000 votes Mr. Blaine received at the South not being represented in the Electoral College as something of a grievance. Let us see about that? Cleveland got in all the Northern States 3,126,000 votes, and if we deduct from this the 1,030,000 votes he got in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, with their electoral votes, it will be seen that Cleveland got 2,096,000 votes in the Northern States that were not represented by a single electoral vote. In the vote by States, by electors, and by the popular vote Blaine was beaten.

The Reagan substitue for the Inter-State Commerce bill before the House, from the Committee on Commerce was adopted on Tuesday by a vote of 143 to 97. The prominent feature of the committee bill was its provision for a commission. The Reagan bill does away with the commission and goes straight to the mark by affixing a penalty for unreasonable charges, prohibiting discrimination unconditionally and forbidding a greater price for a shorter than a longer haul. The substitute was considered for amendment after its adoption in lieu of the Committee bill. It matters little what the House may do, as the Senate at present constituted will never pass the bill.

The Democratic National Committee, to settle the jarring of rival factions, has appointed a committee of fifty leading citizens of Washington of both parties, to make the arrangements for the inauguration of President Cleveland. Of course they will act in conjunction with the usual Congressional Committee, who will direct the official part of the ceremonies. President Cleveland would prefer as quiet an inauguration as Jefferson's, but irrepressible thousands will be on hand from all parts of the country, and it is proper there should be organization and control to prevent confusion and disorder. Occasionally a good day in respect to weather honors the President-elect, but as a rule the early March days are stormy and disagreeable, and sometimes cold, even in the latitude of Washington.

A very respectably attended citizens meeting yesterday arranged for the appointment of a committee especially to look after the election of the proper kind of Councilmen in February, and generally to guard the interests of taxpayers. The specific object set forth is one of importance, and within the compass of a movement of this character, energetically directed to the overthrow of the municipal bosses. But these bosses now hold the fort, control the Republican organization, and will probably elect just such Councilmen as they desire. We say this on the presumption the Citizens' Committee and the indignant citizens will stand ready for any amount of scolding, but if asked to throw themselves into the breach and run for Councils will plead business engagements and that they have no inclination to personally mingle in the "dirty pool of politics." That is the usual way. We wish it were otherwise, and shall wait for the returns.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, since the election has been about the worst abused man on the Continent. The disappointed and angry Blaineities allege against him all manner of wrong-doing, burn him in effigy and declare he could have been bought off the Presidential race if his price had been conceded. No proof is produced, but unless we are much mistaken St. John has the evidence a Republican attempt was made to corrupt him, and was rejected with disdain. We don't believe in his doctrines, but he has vindicated his sincerity and honesty. In a recent letter to the Pittsburgh *Times* the Prohibition leader states his grievance:

> We now find this same (Republican) party, born as it was of a spirit of freedom, burning and hanging its political opponents in effigy, as the pro-slavery men hung and burned the Abolitionists 30 years ago, while its partisan press exhibits a bitter spirit of intolerance that puts to shame the same spirit for which it so vehemently, during the last campaign, denounced the Democrats of the South. Is this the party of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner and Lincoln?

Not exactly "the party of Sumner and Lincoln," but the party of Blaine, Elkins and Dorsey.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

LABOR'S PETITION:

THE EARNEST CRY AND PRAYER OF LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVES TO OUR PRESIDENT-ELECT AND OUR COUNTRY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Dear Sir—The people loud beseech
That you a lasting lesson teach
In your administration.
Adjust the laws so they will reach
The needs of all the nation.

In thy inaugural discourse
Advise our legislative force
To rise their strongest levers,
To break the dams that close the source
Of Labor's just endeavors.

To them belongs the need of laws,
To them belongs the perfect clause
That can't be bent nor twisted.
Proclaim Oppression's steps must pause
While Labor is assisted.

Though gambling mammon's temper rage
Make laws to elevate the wage
That God ordained for Labor.
Inscribe upon the title page
Productions my best neighbor.
If combinations cry for tax,
You need not fear to wield the ax,
Nor curtail our expenses.
What they advise will not relax
Our needs; 'tis false pretenses.

Cut deep monopolistic boils,
Purge well the schemers of their spoils;
They taint our Constitution,
And you'll effect for those who toil,
A welcome revolution.

Beware of all the Bulls and Bears,
Of corporated bonds and shares;
They fleece the humble hearted,
And multiply our daily cares
With no relief imparted.

Throw open ev'ry grate and bar,
That our resources near and far
May reach their full extension.
A rightful law for us won't jar
An honest comprehension.

Though some may fret and rage and storm,
Show us Civil Service Reform
In life's full glow and shape;
And put to rout the roguish swarm
Who that grand form but ape.

'Tis not for me, in prose or rhyme
To garner thoughts for you, sublime,
To regulate the nation.
I only mean to sound the chime
That cheers the low in station.

A million voices rise to pray
That you'll invent a ready way
To bring us some relief,
And memory long will bless the day
We found a worthy Chief.

We drink to thee a hearty jorum
And file our plea with due decorum,
Believing you'll regard us,
And with a Democratic quorum
We feel you will reward us.

JAY.

APOLLO, PA., December 15, 1884.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

GENEROUS REPUBLICANS.

THE LAST CRUST.

Yes, yes, we'll long remember
That pleasant Autumn day
The 4th of last November
We gave our power away.
What we so long had wielded
Another party claimed
So willingly we yielded,
Much rather than be blamed.

For blame our voice so hushes,
That none of us can speak;
And brings the crimson blushes
Upon our modest cheek.
And so we part with gladness,
With anything we had;
Than bring upon them sadness,
Or make our friends feel bad.

Ah, me! I'm sure their pleasure,
Was first upon our mind;
So when we give this treasure,
I'm sure they'll think us kind.
And since we generous creatures
Gave you our daily bread;
You show us by your features,
You hope to be well fed.

And now, with approbation,
Of mind and heart combined;
We'll put you on probation
As long we've felt inclined.
And in your faith relying,
We give this sacred trust;
And with it, were we dying,
Goes also our last crust.

NOVUS HOMO.

ALLEGHENY, PA., December 16, 1884.

BLAINE BACKS DOWN

He Withdraws His Libel Suit Against the Sentinel

Because an Impartial Jury Could Not Be Secured in Indiana.

He Does Not Wish to Be Annoyed With a Trial,

But Will Let His Sworn Statement Stand as His Defense.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 16.—Mr. Blaine this morning dismissed his libel suit against the *Sentinel* in the United States Court. It was set for trial on the 23d inst. The following is Mr. Blaine's letter to his attorneys instructing them to dismiss the case:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1884.
>
> Messrs. Harrison, Miller & Elam, Counselors at Law.
>
> GENTLEMEN—When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely of a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue influence from political considerations. I confess I was profoundly amazed to find the matter taken up and the libel reproduced, with all possible exaggeration, in every Democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the Democratic party of that State, I never heard that a word of dissent or disapproval was spoken, while the great mass of Democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of the kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign, and the Democrats of the State were thoroughly poisoned in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law.
>
> Under such conditions it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial or that I can expect any other result than that which informally attends a political libel suit growing out of an exciting campaign in this country, if I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partisans, I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October, I was repeatedly advised that six Democrats could not be found in the State who in a political suit would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation upon their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted.
>
> I am perfectly able to fight several newspapers in an Indiana Court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the Democratic party of the State. With these surroundings and with this prospect it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers under oath to the judgment of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality or suffered to die in silence. I prefer to make this frank and open statement of the reason which induced me to believe the prosecution of the case would be utterly fruitless.
>
> Very respectfully,
> JAMES G. BLAINE.

ANOTHER MINE CAVE-IN

More Serious Than All Previous Ones Startles Plymouth.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 17.—About 6 o'clock this morning the miners living over the surface of No. 11 Colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth, were startled while eating their morning meal by a sharp, loud report which resembled an earthquake. In some of the houses the furniture was thrown violently around and the dishes knocked off the table. The inmates at once knew what had happened and rushed out of their houses to ascertain if any of the houses had fallen. Only one had, however, and the inmates of this one happened to be away at the time or they would have been engulfed in the wreck. Several other houses were found in a very dilapidated condition and ready to topple over. Great crevices can be seen in the earth's surface, and another fall is expected. About three acres in all are affected. In some places the surface sank six feet. The water in many of the wells has run out into the mine. Great excitement prevails at the scene of the wreck this evening, and the inmates of the houses above the mine have been warned not to enter their houses to-night. The cave was caused by inadequate propping of the roof of the mine.

DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

Sullivan and Greenfield on Trial for Prize Fighting.

NEW YORK, December 17.—At the trial of Sullivan and Greenfield, charged with prize fighting in Madison Square Garden, Harry Hill, James O'Neil, Billy Edwards, Walter DeBaum and other sporting men and pugilists, testified that the blows struck were very light, and that the fight was a very tame affair. Greenfield deposed that he had not struck Sullivan any harder blows than he had given pupils, and with not the slightest ill-feeling. Sullivan denied that severe blows were struck in the encounter. The witness neither gave nor received blows that hurt. The counsel in both cases summed up, and Judge Barrett in his charge warned the jury to divest themselves of sympathy with sparring matches and of any prejudice against boxing matches, and determine if this was a fight or a contention without weapons for the mastery. If it was a physical contention for supremacy, then the defendants were guilty under the statute. The jury were out eight minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

RANDALL'S MISSION.

Purpose of His Trip Through the South.

Senator Bayard's Probable Place in Cleveland's Cabinet.

How the Stalwart Leaders Hope to Shelve Mitchell.

Illinois' Senatorial Contest and the Coming One in New Jersey.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Henry Watterson's manifesto concerning Congressman Randall's visit to the South has provoked considerable comment among the members in the House to-day and among newspaper men. Mr. Watterson's statement that Mr. Randall's going to Kentucky is looked upon there as a declaration of war by the protectionists upon the revenue reformers of the State, is severely criticised by Mr. Randall's friends, who say that he was invited to Louisville by the Mayor and city officials, without having sought such an invitation. Mr. Randall pays no attention to the article. He said that his visit to the South was by invitation and from no political motives. He has received urgent invitations to visit Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and now that it cannot be said that he has any personal aims in view, he has concluded to go. He will start about the 26th and go at once to Louisville, where he will spend one day. From there he goes to Nashville, where he will spend two days, and he will then go to Northern Alabama to examine the iron banks and coal mines of that region. He will return by way of Chattanooga, occupying about two weeks in the trip. He says he will probably speak upon the development of industries in the South, the tariff and other questions, including the general subject of administrative reform and the abolition of the Internal Revenue system.

THE OBJECT OF HIS TRIP.

A friend of Mr. Randall says the ex-Speaker is not going South for any purpose of self-advancement, but on the contrary he will take the trip in the interest of the Democratic party solely. In Tennessee the party has been divided for years on the debt question, and instead of a prospect of harmony resulting from the election of a Democratic President, the dissension seems to grow worse. The low tax, or as some call it, the repudiation wing of the party, has secured control of the Nashville *American*, the State Democratic organ for many years. It will pass into their hands on the 1st of January, and at the same time a new organ of the debt payers, called the *New South*, will appear. Everything indicates a greater intensity of feeling between the factions than ever before, and many fear that there will be bitter strife for the control of Federal patronage under the Democratic administration. Mr. Randall is very popular with the Democrats of Tennessee and it is said that, without directly interfering with the factional fight there, he will use his influence to throw oil upon the troubled waters by inviting the attention of Democrats to important national questions, and by urging them to stand shoulder to shoulder in harmony upon issues remaining to be settled. It is no secret that Southern Democratic leaders apprehend a disintegration of the politically solid South. Now that a national victory has been won, many of them believe that the colored vote, as soon as the fear of injury to their interests from a Democratic President shall have been dissipated, will divide. With this vote divided, the white vote, it is admitted, cannot be held together very long. Mr. Randall, said his friend, will deliver patriotic speeches going to show that the future welfare of the country depends upon continued Democratic ascendancy, and as he is much admired in the region he intends to visit, it is believed that his counsel will be listened to by Democrats with attention, and that his visit will be beneficial to the party.

SHELVING SENATOR MITCHELL.

Further examination of the political schemes now pending, show that the "Mugwumps" underrate the astuteness of the plan to retire them permanently in Pennsylvania. Senator Mitchell will not even be mentioned for McKennan's place. He is to be packed off to a South American mission, the sanitary conditions of which are not taken into account, and then two Stalwarts are to be elected to the United States Senate. Oliver, Jones and Errett, from Allegheny, are discussed. Bayne is simply preposterous. Coming east, there are Senator Huff, D. J. Morrill and General Beaver, and possibly Williams, of Tioga, and Armstrong, of Lycoming. Cameron is determined to have a colleague from Western Pennsylvania. He thinks that portion of the State as a reward for its splendid Blaine majorities, and for territorial reasons is entitled to the Senatorship Mitchell will vacate, and, so far as can be discovered, he is supposed to prefer Errett or Huff, but he will await a declaration of sentiment from the Republicans of the west before definitely deciding the case. Warm work seems to be ahead, and the Democrats are looking on with amusement and expectation, hoping this scheme will work to their advantage.

BAYARD'S PLACE IN THE CABINET.

John Sherman's sly dig at Mr. Bayard as the coming head of the Treasury Department in the Silver bill debate yesterday did not draw the Delaware Senator into any admission of cabinet secrets. He preserved an unruffled demeanor, and nothing in his manner indicated that the Ohio Senator had touched upon facts. Mr. Bayard, while charmingly frank in private conversation, has a very nice sense of delicacy and dignity when affairs of this kind are discussed, and he is likely to be the last man in the country to admit that he is going into the cabinet until Mr. Cleveland himself has announced that fact. Nevertheless Mr. Bayard's friends have got the impression that he looks upon the Treasury portfolio as the most important under the new administration. He is not a believer in an ambitious foreign policy, and the State Department has little attraction for him. Mr. Bayard regards Mr. Cleveland as essentially a business man, with an ambition to give the country a business Administration. In this view the Secretary of the Treasury, who will have to deal with important questions of finance and taxation, will be the right arm of the administration, and will have a field of great public usefulness. That Mr. Bayard should prefer such a post to the more ornamental one of Secretary of State is not surprising to his friends. He has not yet said to anybody, however, that he was to be Secretary of Treasury.

SENATOR LOGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE LEGISLATIVE TIE AND THE COMPLICATIONS IT GIVES RISE TO.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Although the General Assembly does not meet for nearly three weeks, the contest for the Senatorship has already begun. In spite of the fact that the body is a tie on joint ballot, the fight for the Democratic Senatorial nomination is as fierce as though that party held the Legislature by an overwhelming majority. It can hardly be expected that the tie will be broken through any of the Democratic contests in the House, as, it schemes of that kind should be resorted to, the Republican Senate would doubtless turn out a Democratic Senator for every Republican ousted from the Huse. From the present outlook the only way to break the tie is for one side to capture a member from the other. The Democratic candidates are proceeding upon the theory that their forces can be kept well in hand, and figure out that it will be easier for them to capture a Republican than for the opposition to secure one of their number.

At Springfield Carter Harrison will have a larger following than any of his Democratic opponents. His friends claim he has already enough pledges to secure his nomination, but this may be doubted. The fight will be Harrison against the field, with the field, as it now appears, in the majority. To beat the Chicago man all of the candidates must be pulled off except one, and the entire strength of the field must be given to him. The difficulty will be to convince the place-seekers that the Senatorship was not made for them. It will appear curious to the onlookers at Springfield to find a fierce struggle among the Democrats and apparent harmony among the Republicans. If Logan wants the nomination he will undoubtedly get it without much opposition. The general tendency among the Republicans is to give Logan the nomination as a compliment for the fight he made in the last campaign. If it should ever come to a point where there will be a struggle among the Republicans it will be after it is settled that Logan cannot be elected. Should he then attempt to name one of his own special friends as the person on whom his mantle should fall, the old Logan-Farwell fight will probably be reopened.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

A PRIZE FOR WHICH THE LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES ARE STRUGGLING.

TRENTON, December 17.—Senator W. J. Sewell may have desired the election of James G. Blaine to the Presidency, but Sewell is an able politician, and no one in New Jersey knew better than he that if Blaine should use the power of his administration to send William Walter Phelps to the United States Senate, Phelps would very likely be successful. Sewell's friends knew that his chances for a return to the Senate would be even better under a Democratic administration than they would under the Presidency, and it looks as if they supported Blaine upon that principle. The details of the campaign and the result of the election appear to confirm that belief.

Gen. Sewell's competitor for the Senate is Gov. Abbett, and he is usually a winner. His plan to make ex-Senator Stockton Secretary of the Navy would remove a formidable Senatorial probability, and, in the opinion of Gov. Abbett's friends, would do much to secure the election of four Democratic members of the Assembly from Camden and Gloucester counties, instead of the four Republicans now representing them. The patronage of the Navy Department judiciously distributed in these two counties, together with the influence that the building of the proposed breakwater at Atlantic City would have upon South Jersey politics two years hence, would go far toward giving that section of the State to the Democrats. Gov. Abbett's friends see this, and appear to be working accordingly.

"THEIR LAST HOPE."

Echoes of the Failure of the Firm of Grant & Ward.

NEW YORK, December 16.—In the Grant-Chaffee reference suit today, Col. S. B. Elkins testified that Grant told him his (Grant's) father-in-law had a claim for about $500,000, which amount the latter had advanced the firm. "Grant showed me," said the witness, "contract receipts to prove the firm was not in such a bad way. They read: Received from U. S. Grant, Jr., $——, which we promise to pay within sixty days with thirty per cent. interest. I had never seen anything like it. I put the receipts in a pigeon hole as worthless. The amounts mentioned were about $700,000 or $800,000. I made no inquiry where the money was raised, or what was done with it. We were not as cool then as we are now."

Colonel Bliss offered in evidence a letter dated May 4, 1884, written by Ward to Elkins for his kindness, and adds: "Fish has secured $100,000, and I have $150,000, which will prevent trouble. You can rely on me."

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter to U. S. Grant, Jr., was also put in:

MAY 8, 1884.

DEAR BUCK—I am very much afraid the end has come and that unless something is done to-night everything will be over to-morrow. Now take it cool, old boy, and don't get excited, but remember that we don't want our names to go down and we will fight before it comes. I find Tappan (City Chamberlain) has drawn $100,000, and this, with the check of Vanderbilt of $150,000, will, I know, end this matter. I had hoped to get more loans on the Buffalo and Philadelphia bonds but could not. Randall had $100,000 of Government 4 per cent. bonds with us, but got scared and drew out to-day. Now I have got the following securities which can be used to morrow, and if in any way we can get checks to-night for $500,000, it must be done and we will put up the securities." (Here the writer enumerates securities aggregating $1,323,700, including $400,000 of Chicago and Atlantic notes indorsed by the Erie railroad and $130,000 of Erie notes.) Then he goes on: "We must get $500,000 on them and have the check dated to-day. Now go to Vanderbilt and tell *him* just how we stand, and that if he will do this for us we will send him $800,000 or $1,000,000 of securities in the morning, whichever he may select of them; and if he won't do it try elsewhere; for we mustn't go down with all these good things on hand. I am going to start out myself, and may be able to do something, so go right at it. Buck, and remember, if it is not done it will end our business career. This is the last draft Tappan will have to make, but if we don't raise $500,000 to-night it will be our last blow. I will be home sometime during the night, for I shall go everywhere, so send me word what you succeeded in doing and if you get a check send it over by a messenger. Vanderbilt can draw on the Chemical, if he wants to; we must have the loan for ten days any way, until we get the bank straight. I am going to several bank men myself and will be home late, so don't try to find me, but try and get all you can. This is our last hope, Buck, so do all you can. Yours,

(Signed) F. WARD.

Ten convicts employed in a brickyard at Atlanta, Ga., escaped Tuesday night. Two were recaptured.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Work of Arranging Exhibits Progressing Rapidly.

Pennsylvania and New York as Yet Without Displays.

Scenes Which Attract Strangers From the North.

The Cost and Quality of Board and Lodging in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—It rained all day, but this fact did not prevent a steady stream of visitors to the Exposition grounds. The work of arranging the exhibits goes rapidly forward. In the immense, main building almost two-thirds of the floor space is already occupied, and in a few days nearly all the private exhibits will be in place. For the purpose of enabling exhibitors to more rapidly occupy their spaces the Exposition management have decided to open the doors at 9 o'clock and close them at 4 for eight or ten days, after which time the Exposition will open at an earlier hour and not close until midnight. Thousands of electric lights have been provided for lighting the buildings and grounds, and it is expected that many persons will visit the grounds at night, especially in the spring.

The department that is most backward in the main building is that of foreign exhibits. Japan's display is very fine. The exhibits from Siam and China are not yet all in place, but the two countries make a creditable showing, as does British Honduras. Mexico has arranged for a magnificent display, but many carloads of freight are behind. The spaces reserved for the European countries are almost unoccupied owing to Custom House regulations which provided for formalities with which exhibitors refused to comply. The matter was straightened out yesterday by a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that foreign exhibits at New Orleans should be treated as such exhibits were at Philadelphia; that is, the Exposition is allowed to bond them. This was done at once, but not in time for many of the exhibits to reach the grounds to-day. There are 1,500 tons of European exhibits now in the city, and they will be placed in position at once.

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

In the building for Government and State exhibits, generally known as the Government building, much remains to be done. Some of the States make no display at all, while the exhibit of the general Government is still short one hundred carloads of freight. Notwithstanding this, the display is an exceedingly handsome one, and shows the wonderful resources of the country. The space devoted to the Government display is tastefully decorated with flags, although so much of the material that will go to make up the splendid aggregate is yet to be received. Many of the departments even now make fine exhibits. This is notably true of the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Department, the Patent Office and the medical division of the War Department. The Post Office Department's display is very full and handsome, as is that of the State Department. The exhibit of the Navy Department, while not so full as these is still large and interesting. When all the material is received, and it is now being rapidly delivered, the Government's display will be the most extensive and valuable ever made, and will be an exceedingly attractive feature of the Exposition.

PENNSYLVANIA VERY BACKWARD.

Of the States, New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia make no display at all. The State Commissioners of all these States say when the exhibits arrive which are now on the way, and have been delayed by the freight blockade, the exhibits will be highly creditable to the respective States. Florida, Illinois and Michigan are very backward, although some of their space is covered. The other States have their exhibits well in hand. Kansas, Nebraska and Maryland and the Territory of Wyoming make almost a complete display, showing the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of each. The result is a very attractive exhibit in each case. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho and New Mexico are well advanced. New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia are more backward, about three-fifths of their space being occupied. The Commissioners of all the States are actively pushing forward their work, and in a few days most of the exhibits will be complete. The railroads which have space in this building make large and handsome displays, the most notable among them being the very remarkable exhibit of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, showing the resources of the country through which it passes. Great skill, taste and energy have been shown in gathering the exhibit, which is a feature in itself.

SCENES OF BEAUTY.

To the Northern visitor especially the approaches to the Exposition buildings from the river side presents a novel picturesqueness. The monotonous level of the plain, or rather reclaimed swamp, which constitutes the Exposition park is fortunately broken by century-old avenues of live oak trees festooned with the funereal parasites of Spanish moss, though not to such an extend as to enshroud the living oaks in the gloom of death. Through the vistas of these imposing forest cloisters are seen the wide-stretching main building, the horticultural hall or greenhouse, the art gallery and other annexes; their architectural imperfections gently suppressed by the glimpses we get of them through the more attractive foreground of garden and lake. Orange trees, now laden with luscious fruit, magnolias, oleanders, cacti, and agave or aloes, palms and other Southern plants, have been arranged with taste, and will, if luck attends transplantation, form a very beautiful pleasure ground. The only building intended to be permanent is the Horticultural Hall. It is a very large green-house of elegant design, and is finished. The same cannot be said of any other building. The Art Gallery is an iron skeleton, and the hotel near by, which will accommodate 1,000 guests when finished, only prevents a very well ventilated frame work.

BOARD AND LODGINGS.

Where all the good people who come to the Exposition are to be lodged is probably answered by the bureau of "information and accommodation" established in connection with the Exposition. On the lists of the bureau are 4,000 names of persons who are willing to take boarders, a greater number of which are private families who will rent one or two rooms in their houses at reasonable figures. The boarding house keepers as a rule refuse to register, preferring to fill their houses through advertisements, and not to be limited in their charges. The prices range from $25 to $150 a month for board and lodging, the latter sum being usually charged for large front rooms handsomely furnished. From present appearances, an unexpectedly large number of persons, outside of a great many exhibitors and attaches, will "all I winter" in New Orleans during the Exposition from motives of health, on account of the mild climate, and to enjoy the pleasures and festivities of the city. These naturally come a little ahead of the regular Exposition patrons, in order to properly locate themselves, and to get comfortably settled, securing a pick of the rooms and getting good places. Having plenty of time and plenty of rooms to select from, they naturally get the best. Of course these newcomers have made but little impression on the immense number of rooms offered for rent. Every day the city is enlarging its available capacity for boarders. There is scarcely an inhabitable house in New Orleans now unrented or unoccupied; scarcely an available room that has not been fitted up for the reception of boarders.

GETTING TO THE GROUNDS.

The very important matter of getting to the exposition grounds and then getting back to New Orleans is a more serious problem than that of securing accommodations. As yet no adequate facilities exist. Several lines of one-mule cars bring one within an hour from Canal street, but for the crowd which may be expected later the route is too tedious and she service very scant. The St. Charles avenue dummies only run half way from the city to the grounds, and they can't begin to carry the crowds of people offering. On this line the conductor acts as engineer, fireman, brakeman and conductor. St. Charles avenue, the main carriage approach to the grounds, and in fact almost the only one, is in an almost impassable condition. It is a series of mud holes, a wretched quagmire. The press is urging its repair, but as the city government is nearly bankrupt, but little can be expected from this quarter. New Orleans city scrip is now selling at fifty cents on the dollar, and the Mayor is endeavoring to secure a loan of $130,000 from the banks to pay the expenses of the city for the months of October, November and December. For security he pledges the market rents for 1885. A direct steam railroad to the exposition grounds, one that will make the trip in a very short time from Canal street and be able to convey immense crowds of people there is spoken of, but thus far nothing tangible has been accomplished.

DRAWN TO A CLOSE.

Last Session of the Great Methodist Centenary Conference.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, MD., December 17.—To-day was the closing of the great Methodist Centennial Conference, after being in session for a week, and in consequence Mt. Vernon Church has been an extraordinary scene of animation and excitement during the entire day. The morning session began at the usual hour, Rev. E. R. Hendrix, of Missouri, presiding. Nearly two hours were consumed by the reading of the roll, in order that no mistakes might be made in publishing the records of the session, consequently most of the time was otherwise occupied in social conversation. Following the roll, Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, D. D., read a paper on "What Methodism Owes to Women." Women, he said, are naturally more disposed to piety and devotion than men. They are more confiding and less liable to doubt. They are more responsive to music and oratory, and they are the principal supporters of religion, true or false. They are the most untiring servants of Romanism, and though they are not so influential in Protestantism, they are still very strong and powerful. They were last at the cross and first at the sepulchre. Methodism owed much to woman.

As there was no time after Dr. Buckley concluded, the other papers were omitted. Before adjourning a collection, the first taken up since the opening of the conference, was taken up for the benefit of the sexton, a handsome sum being raised. Long before 3 o'clock the church was packed to witness the concluding ceremonies. The session was opened on time with religious exercises, and after the minutes were read the pastoral address was reported to the conference by the committee having it in charge and was read before the audience.

The letter was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted. Upon conclusion an old-fashioned love feast was given, in which all heartily joined. Many of the delegates gave their experience, many interesting incidents of their past lives being given. It was after 6 o'clock before the session came to an end, to the regret of all present. During the concluding exercises reference was made to the proposed universal conference of Methodism of the entire world to be held in 1889, and hopes were expressed that all those present would live to attend or be delegates to it. The conference has created the greatest enthusiasm among all classes of Methodism, and quite a revival of the faith will undoubtedly be the result.

STAMPING OUT HOG CHOLERA.

Prevalence of the Disease in West Virginia and Nebraska.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., December 17.—Dr. W. H. Rose, a veterinary surgeon of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, arrived here to-day to co-operate with the health board in stamping out the hog cholera. It has been ascertained that many diseased hogs were being butchered for the home market, while the carcasses of dead ones were thrown into the Ohio river. There are now many cases of malignant typhoid fever in this city, and the physicians declare the anatomical lesion is identical with that of the diseased hogs. That there is a connection between the two is not doubted. The State Board of Health, with Dr. Rose, will take the most vigorous and rigorous measures to stamp out the disease, which has has now extended into Brooke and Marshall counties.

OMAHA, NEB., December 17.—The *Republican* publishes advices from thirty-five counties of the State concerning the ravages of hog cholera. Thirteen counties report an epidemic of the disease, ten its existence in a mild form, and twelve thus far as free from the scourge. Sharpey county reports that the hogs have all died. The loss in that county is estimated at $70,000. The nature of the disease is too little understood to permit the cure of the animals.

Percheron-Norman Horses.

From the late importation of Percheron-Norman's by P. H. Hacke, Esq., some very fine specimens are still shown. These horses were imported for the purpose of improving the native stock and for the breeding of fine draft horses. Their movements are rapid, easy and graceful, and their legs and hoofs are perfect. In short, they are perfect in every point that pertains to a perfect horse. The horses yet for sale are a colt six months old, and two stallions covering three years. Further information and particulars can be obtained by calling on or addressing

P. H. HACKE,
de20-W-tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOSSUTH NO MORE.

Death of the Great Hungarian at the Age of 82.

Career of One of the Greatest Modern Champions of Freedom.

Trial of the Would-be-Assassins of King William.

Confession of the Leader of the Anarchists—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, December 17.—The death of Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, is reported from Turin.

Kossuth was born in 1802 at Monok, Hungary. His family was of noble rank, but his parents were poor. He studied law and practiced, first in his native country and afterward at Pesth. In 1832 he began his political career as editor of a Liberal paper at the Diet of Presburg. His utterances as an editor lead to his imprisonment five year later, but when liberated in 1840 he again became editor of a journal in which he advanced views so extreme that they were discountenanced by the Liberal, but took a strong hold upon the youth of Hungary. Sent by the county of Pesth as a delegate to the Diet in 1847, he soon became the leader of the opposition. He boldly demanded the emancipation of the peasants, the elevation of the citizen class and the freedom of the press; and after the French revolution of 1848 an independent Government for Hungary, and a constitutional Government in the Austrian hereditary territories. To his speeches were largely due the Hungarian revolution and the insurrection in Vienna in March, 1848. On the dissolution of the Ministry in September of 1848, he was placed at the head of the committee of national defense, and prosecuted with marked energy and ability the measures necessary for carrying on the war. To put an end to all the plans of the moderate party, he induced the National Assembly to declare the independence of Hungary and the end of the Hapsburg dynasty. He was now made Governor, but being disappointed in his hopes for aid from the West, and being confronted by Russia on the East, he endeavored to arouse the people to more desperate efforts, but all in vain. Finding the dissensions between him and Gorgei were damaging the national cause, he resignod in the latter's favor. After the defeat at Temesvar in August, 1849, he was compelled to flee to Turkey where he was taken prisoner, but though Austria and Russia demanded his extradition, the Porte refused their demands. In September, 1851, he was liberated and being refused passage through France sailed on an American vessel to England, where he was received with every demonstration of public sympathy and respect. In December of the same year he landed in the United States. His progress through this country was a continuous ovation. In June, 1852, he returned to England where he remained until the Italian war against Austria broke out. Then he lead the Hungarians residing on English soil to Italy. His last days were spent in Turin.

SEARCH FOR DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, December 17.—The police guard at Hyde Park Magazine has been increased. Queenhi, the boat keeper, says the same three men who engaged his boat Saturday afternoon had one of his boats Friday. On that occasion they rowed into the stream, and drifted down toward the bridge, just as on Saturday. The cartridge now in the hands of the police was found in the mud at the point where the boat pushed off Saturday. A closer examination of London bridge by experts to-day has revealed thirteen different cracks, from seven to twelve inches long, in the granite at the lower part of the buttress of the bridge, at the place where the explosion occurred. The damaged spot resembles a pane of glass with starred cracks. The foundation of the bridge is sound. Several good photographs of the bridge were taken to-day from various points of view. The river above and below the bridge is being dredged in the hope of finding some remnant of the explosive substance, which will afford a clue in aiding the police in discovering the authors of the outrage.

AN ANARCHIST'S CONFESSION.

LEIPSIC, December 17.—In the Anarchist trial to-day, Reinsdorf confessed that he was connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany at Niederwald, and referred in a most vehement manner to the condition of the working people. The Judges were frequently compelled to interfere and rebuke the prisoner. Reinsdorf continued, saying the task of obtaining freedom devolved upon the workmen themselves, and the contests at the polls, so beloved by Social Democrats, were absurd and irrational. The Anarchist program of action would alone do any good. The end sanctified the means. There was no good in being sentimental, and he had done his duty as an Anarchist. He admitted that he had persuaded Rupsch and Kuechler to join him, and he gave them the necessary instructions as to handling and placing the dynamite, adding boldly if he had not been ill he himself would probably have committed the assassination at Niederwald.

THE LION GROWLS.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the proposed Nicaragua treaty, says Granville opposed the attempt of Secretary Blaine to annul the Clayton-Bulwer, therefore, it is hardly likely that Granville will assent to the proposal now. The *St. James' Gazette* says the powers now assembled at Berlin, have obviously a stake in the proposed Nicaragua canal and they are likely to co-operate with England to oppose the project. In that case, if it continues, they would find a strong auxiliary force opposing America, which would make it difficult for that country to carry out the project.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

LONDON, December 17.—Mr. Kirk, editor of the Birmingham *Dart*, said in his paper that the country would know in the future just how much reliance should be placed on the words of Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, backed as it was by the oaths of pickpockets and bruisers. This was in reference to Chamberlain's speech in Parliament about the Aston riots. A gang of roughs entered the office of the paper to-day and violently assaulted Kirk.

CHINESE AGAIN ROUTED.

PARIS, December 17.—Admiral Peyron, Minister of the Marine, has received a dispatch from General Briere deLisle, saying: "Two or three thousand Chinese left the mountains intending attacking the village Kelometres of Northeast Chu. A portion of the Chu garrison assisted by some friendly natives, dispersed the Chinese, inflicting a heavy loss. The French lost twenty-four in killed and wounded."

FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, December 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of the Marine and Colonies stated that five points of the coast of Madagascar were occupied by the French. A complete blockade of the island is impossible. The troops which have been in Madagascar for a long time will shortly be relieved. The cost of the expedition has been 12,000,000 francs. The colonial budged was adopted.

REUBEN SPRINGER'S WILL.

Munificent Public and Religious Bequests by the Late Millionaire.

The will of the late Reuben Runyan Springer was probated in Cincinnati on Monday. The document, with six codicles, covers nearly forty pages of legal cap manuscript. The whole is in his own handwriting, and the will declares it is made without the advice of any human being. The largest public bequest is 750 shares of special guaranteed stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, to the Music Hall Association of the par value of $75,000. The income is only to be used for the support of the Music Hall building. He gives, also, $40,000 to the College of Music, and $20,000 to the Museum Association, besides pictures and works of art. In his bequests to the church the will executed March 6, 1878 by a codicil dated March 18, 1884, doubles the same and largely increases nearly all others.

The local bequests are to St. Mary's Seminary of the West, for the education of Roman Catholic priests, $100,000; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, $35,000; Good Samaritan Hospital, $30,000; the Franciscan Brothers, $35,000; the Sisters of Charity of Cedar Grove, for the Foundling Asylum, $20,000; in support of the Cathedral schools, $40,000; for home missionary work in perpetuity, $1,000 a year; to the Sisters of Mercy, $8,000; to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, $35,000; to St. Peter's Benevolent Society, $50,000; to the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, $20,000; to his faithful domestics and friends, Ellen Seery and Julia Manning, he gives $7,500 each, and to his coachman, M. Dooley, $5,000, and the horses, carriages and harness.

His bequests to his family are mainly to the children of his deceased sisters, Mrs. Routt, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Rannell's, though he remembers also his wife's relations and his cousins to the third degree. Charles L. Routt, of Jacksonville, Ills.; Joshua H. Bates and T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, are the executors. The last codicil was executed on November 26, 1884. The estate is estimated at $3,000,000.

THE MANSION FOR MUTES.

Formal Opening of the New Building at Edgewood.

Interesting Addresses by Noted Educators—Lip and Sign System Discussed.

The new building for the deaf and dumb at Edgewood was formally opened Thursday. About 250 visitors and 120 pupils were present. On the platform were Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf and Dumb College at Washington, D. C.; Dr. Gilbert O Fay, of the Deaf and Dumb School at Hartford, Conn.; Principal A. E. L. Crouter, of the Philadelphia Institution; Bishop Whitehead; Trustees Henry A. Laughlin and John B. Jackson; Mr. F. H. Miller, of the Executive Committee; Rev. John G. Brown, President of the Board; Dr. Thomas MacIntire, Principal, and Hon. Lewis Peterson and William J. Sawyer, of the State Board of Charities.

Bishop Whitehead opened the exercises by reading and commenting on a portion of the ninth chapter of Proverbs. President Brown followed in an interesting address. He gave a history of deaf and dumb education in this city since its inception. Sixteen years ago a little colored boy was admitted to a Mission Sabbath school in the Sixth ward, of which Joel Kerr was then Superintendent. This was the first attempt made to educate the deaf and dumb in Pittsburgh. The first regular day school in the United States for the education of the children of silence was opened in this city in September, 1869, with 14 pupils and 2 teachers. In 1870 Mr. James Kelly donated a piece of land for the erection of a building. In 1876 this became inadequate, and a more desirable location was obtained at Turtle Creek in 1876. In 1880 preliminary steps were taken, which led to the erection of the present magnificent asylum. The cornerstone was laid July 19, 1883.

Dr. Gilbert O. Fay made the next address, which was simultaneously translated into the sign language for the benefit of the pupils by Dr. MacIntyre.

Dr. Gallaudet was then introduced as a son of the founder of the institutions for deaf mutes. He referred to the fact that this difficult branch of education had been discussed at length by five representative educational and scientific bodies. Speaking of the different methods of instruction, he declared that advocates of the speaking and reading from the lip system were in error. Sign language was the natural language of the deaf. Dr. Gallaudet was interpreted by Professor Crouter. The latter closed the exercises by a short address. The visitors and children then mingled together and enjoyed themselves in a social way.

SNOW AND COLD.

Storms in Various Portions of the Country Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., December 17.—Four to five inches of snow fell along the southern shore of Lake Erie last night, but no delay to trains was caused, except a slight one on the Lake Shore. The storm was general.

BAYSVILLE, ONT., December 17.—Eighteen inches of snow fell here in the last forty-eight hours. The thermometer is 10 degrees below zero this morning.

PORTLAND, ORE., December 17.—It has been snowing severely for two hours. The storm is the worst in thirty years. The snow is from three inches to three feet deep all over the northwest. Trains are abandoned, wires are down and business suspended.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 17.—A cold wave swept down from the north last night and lowered the mercury here to about zero. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer marked three above and at noon ten.

The Blaine Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17.—The final action in the *Sentinel* libel suit was the granting of a motion by plaintiff's counsel to strike the newly received letter of Mr. Blaine from the record. The numerous depositions taken in the case remain on file. Some of the deponents testified that after Mr. Blaine returned from Pittsburgh he was regarded by his actions as a single man, and that it was generally believed that he was a suitor for the hand of Miss Anna Marshal, daughter of Judge Marshal, one of the family of famous Kentuckians. The *Sentinel's* suit in chancery, under which the bills of discovery were filed, was dismissed to-day.

Good For the Child

The ailments of childhood need careful attention and wise treatment. Some people think "anything is good enough for a child, and there isn't much the matter with it anyhow." But judicious mothers know better, and do as Mrs. H. W. Perry, of Richmond, Va., does. She says: "I take Brown's Iron Bitters and give it to my children with the most satisfactory results." Sold everywhere.

A Bishop's Accidental Death.

HAMILTON, ONT., December 17.—Rev. T. B. Fuller, Bishop of Niagara, did this morning. Several days ago he accidentally ran a three-cornered file into his hand. At first the wound did not give much trouble, but a day or two after it festered and gangrened. Blood poisoning set in from the effects of which he died.

A HEALTHY body is indispensable to a vigorous mind. A bilious and dyspeptic man, whose bloods drags sluggishly in his veins, can neither think clearly nor act wisely. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, renovate the blood, and restore a healthy tenement for the mind.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

LACONIA, N. H., December 17.—The heaviest earthquake shock ever experienced here occurred about 2 o'clock this morning. It was felt in all the adjoining towns, but the heaviest jar was at Centre Harbor, lasting half a minute. The vibrations seemed to come from a northerly direction and passed south. The dishes were shaken in many residences of the town.

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GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
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Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
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The cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels has an unbounded popularity.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

1884-1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new.
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now is the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to-day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

IN A FLORAL GLORY.

How the New Orleans Exposition Will Open.

Beautiful Views in the City and on the Water Front.

A Brief Description of the Various Buildings.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition opens here Tuesday, and the rush of visitors is just commencing. It has required immense efforts to get things in order for that day, and it is to be regretted that there is not more time for preparation. There are not many things yet to be done around the grounds.

If during the opening month we are favored with such weather as has lately blessed this city, the Northern visitor will find the railroad pictures of "Southern scenes" representing ladies and gentlemen walking through groves of bananas, with parasols to protect them from the sun, scarcely exaggerated. The weather has been perfect, not a touch of chilliness, but clear, radiant and bracing. It has brought the Exposition Park out in its brightest colors. The Park, which covers nearly 300 acres of ground, is the old Foucher de Circe plantation. The old house has long since disappeared, but the avenues of live oaks which led up to the colonial mansion, once one of the finest in Louisiana, still remain, many of them over a century and a half of age. These forest monarchs are always the most striking features of a Louisiana landscape. Of immense breadth—thirty or more feet in circumference—they are low, but with large branches, shading an acre or more. The inevitable Spanish moss drapes their boughs, and gives a picturesque relief to their dark green leaves. There are several hundred of these in the park in clumps and avenues, and, as they are evergreens, they will prove an attraction the entire winter. The gentlemen having charge of the decorations of the grounds have wisely concluded that they ought to plant nothing but evergreens, and confine themselves mainly to tropical and semi-tropical plants. Ice is very infrequent here in winter, and trees and plants of this kind are seldom injured. They have laid out a number of orange trees, just now bearing their fruit, and avenues of magnolia, japonica, camellia and similar winter blossoming plants. The Mexican, Floridian, Californian and Central American gardens will contain the best specimens of the flora of those countries. There are very handsome collections of maguey, agave and cacti of every variety, from the tiniest dots to others as big as a hogshead. The graceful cocoanut palms, the royal palm and the date palm are in abundance, most of them bearing their half-ripe fruit; and there are, besides these, clusters of banana trees, giant and dwarf, fig cacti, the cochineal plant, and nearly every plant grown in the tropics. The grounds, fortunately, are the most advanced portion of the work, and will be very nearly completed by Tuesday.

AN ATTRACTIVE VIEW.

The Exposition presents a picturesque and attractive view from the river. This water front will be a great advantage to it in every respect. The great question of the hour is how to transport to the park the great crowds expected to travel there daily. There are five street lines running there, but the mule cars of New Orleans are small, slow, and objectionable in many ways. The steam railroad from Canal street will not be completed until some time in January. In the meanwhile there promises to be a terrific crush and crowding. The only means of escape from this is the river. From Canal street, the centre of the city, to the park is just six miles by the Mississippi. Boats will run hourly, stopping at all the principal avenues, and as New Orleans is nearly all river front, nowhere running over a mile back to the swamps, everybody can reach the boats without difficulty. The water trip will certainly be the most pleasant and convenient mode of making this short journey. It will give one an opportunity also to obtain a panoramic view of the city, especially attractive at night, as the front is lighted by electricity throughout its entire length.

THE MEXICAN EXHIBIT.

In the park just by the river bank, is the Mexican National Building. Mexico, by the by, is going to carry off all the foreign honors of the Exhibition. It has gone into it with great zeal and energy. The streets of New Orleans are thronged with Mexican soldiers. There is a regiment of infantry here already, while the Mexican band discourses soft Spanish airs to the New Orleans public in the Music Hall. But wait, say *los Mexicanos*, until their cavalry comes, every man of which is mounted on a horse of the purest white. Then you will see what the Mexican army is.

The great bulk of the Mexican exhibit will be in the main building. Several car loads of articles have already arrived, and are in position. In addition to this, however, Mexico has constructed two additional buildings, one for the display of its minerals the other for specimens of its flora and fauna and as quarters for its troops. These buildings, as far as architectural grace and elegance are concerned, far exceed anything on the grounds. The National Building is of the purest Saracenic architecture, and is intended to represent on a grand scale the residence of a rich Mexican gentleman. There are four interior courts in terraces, and here are displayed a handsome natural-history collection of rare birds, plants and animals. The exterior of the building is floridly ornamented and colored in the richest of hues.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE BUILDINGS.

The other edifices cannot compare with those of Mexico in architectural beauty. The main building presents a very pretty facade, whether seen from the river or the city. It is of nearly a quarter of a mile front—relieved from any barrenness or stiffness by tall, graceful towers, which give it some resemblance to the Louvre. The Government building is very similar in its general appearance. The most striking feature in each is its size. The main building claims the distinction—something in American eyes—of being the largest ever erected, covering about thirty-three acres. The whole interior is free from obstructions, except the music hall in the centre. Long avenues stretch in every direction, and the visitor who wants to see everything within will have a promenade of over twenty miles of aisles and avenues before him.

The Government Building is devoted to the United States exhibit, which is here already; to the collective State exhibits, to those made by the railroads, and finally to those known as the "Colored Department." A great effort has been made to secure a handsome exhibit, that will display the progress made by the negroes since emancipation. A handsome sum was subscribed from the exchequer of the Exposition for the purpose and every encouragement held out. A great deal of interest has been aroused, but, as yet, the promise is not very good. The Louisiana negroes will make a fine display, but from many of the States there will come little if any credit to the colored race, and nothing to show much progress on their part during the past two decades.

A REMARKABLE CONSERVATORY.

The Horticultural Building, the largest conservatory in the world, is, next to the Mexican structures, the handsomest in the Park. It is, of course, nearly all of glass, with a tall tower rising in the centre to a height of over 100 feet. A large pond is situated just below this, and in its centre a very handsome fountain. Like the grounds, the floral and horticultural display in this building will be largely tropical, the plants being mainly those which need protection from the weather.

The other buildings—the Art Gallery, Machinery Annex, Saw Mill Building, and the stock stables and arena are ordinary structures of extra size but no special architectural attraction. The Art Hall is a plain iron building lighted from above.

The electrical display of the Exposition will be one of its strongest and best features. In this respect it will be very nearly, if not quite, as full and complete as the Electrical Exhibition lately held in Philadelphia. Every company engaged in the manufacture of electric lights has been given an opportunity of making a display. A different building has been assigned to each company. Thus the Edison Company will illuminate one, the Brush Company another, and so on throughout the list. The plant needed to illuminate the main building is sufficient for a city of 25,000 people. On the grounds will be ten electric towers of 25,000 candle power each, and innumerable smaller lights. In the centre of Lake Rubio, so named in honor of the wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, standing above a 100-foot fountain, will be the largest electric light in the world, one of 100,000 candle power. An electric railway will traverse the grounds, crossing the lake, and connecting the Main and Government Buildings. In addition to these are all the recent inventions and discoveries in electricity.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Another important feature of the Exposition is that known as the Woman's Work Department, at the head of which is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. This is a pet project of the managers, and has received support, financial and otherwise, from them. It is proposed to exhibit all manner of articles made by women, in order to show what the sex is capable of. The galleries in the main building will be assigned to these exhibits, sewing, knitting and art work of various kinds forming the bulk of the display. This department will be very full and complete, as much so as any in the Exposition, each State or section having its lady Commissioners, while in the South there are Commissioners for each county. The ladies of the Northwest have already sent in some very large collections.

OPENING THE EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Commissioner General Morehead, of the World's Exposition, who will represent the Board of Management at the Executive Mansion Tuesday, when President Arthur starts the machinery in the Exposition building by telegraph, has invited to be present on that occasion the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the New England States, as well as the Mayors of the principal cities of those States. The District of Columbia will be represented by a number of distinguished citizens with the ladies of their households.

HARD TIMES IN DAKOTA.

General Want, Misery and White Slavery to Railroad Corporations

(From the Detroit News.)

"I always was a strong anti-monopolist, but since I have caught an inside view of Dakota I am stronger in my anti-monopoly views than ever. During the past three weeks I have been in the best wheat region on the globe, yet I found the farmers in abject poverty, unable to meet payments on their machines or their land."

The speaker was Wildman Mills, of Detroit, and he proceeded to give the reason why the farmers of Dakota are poor while in the possession of fertile farms. "The reason for this poverty is plain: The country is in the hands of a grasping railroad monopoly, whose rates leave nothing for the farmer. Between Fargo and Duluth the Northern Pacific railroad charges 14 cents a bushel for grain, 3 cents for elevator charges and 5 cents more goes to the handlers—22 cents in all. This is the reason why the farmers get only from 15 to 50 cents for their wheat. But when the farmers wish to buy anything they must pay 30 cents a gallon for kerosene, 13 cents a pound for salt pork, $20 per 1,000 for poor, common lumber, 2½ cents a pound for flour, $12 a ton for coal and $5 a cord for wood."

"Are the railroads alone to blame?"

"There is one other cause in the agents of the protected industries of the East, who swarm over the land like locusts did over Egypt, taking up in their flight property qualification notes and mortgages at high rates of interest, for in Dakota money brings from 12 to 20 per cent at national banks. Two machines that those agents sold two years ago—one for $190 and the other for $240—I saw sold for $36 and $45 respectively, and they were in good order, too. No favor is shown. One must go up, or he will go down."

"And what is the outlook?"

"Bad. In Dakota, under the present doctrine of vested rights and protection to Eastern industries, there is want, misery and white slavery such as Michigan with a reasonable crop never has and never can have. There is coming an irrepressible conflict between vested rights and protected industries on the one hand and the farmers and laboring classes on the other. The farmers have become discouraged, and there is a great falling off in the amount of fall plowing for wheat. If they could get their wheat to market at fair rates they could even at present prices pull through. But now the rates are more from Fargo to Duluth than from St. Paul to Chicago—double the distance. The rates from Chicago to Liverpool are less than from Fargo to Duluth. This is the trap the railroads are inviting the people to fall into; get them to settle on their lands and then absorb all the profits in freight rates. I saw one grain train of 105 cars, which at 14 cents a bushel brought the road $8,500. Not more than a third of the wheat raised this year has yet gone to market. The farmers are hoping that during the winter Congress will give them relief by restricting the railroads to fair rates. My advice to the farmers of Michigan is, stay away from Dakota until the railroad monopoly is broken."

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*

THE largest oyster-house in the world is not in Baltimore, as might be supposed, but in Chicago.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. wwa w

PASTORAL LETTER.

Catholic Archbishops and Bishops to Their Laity.

The Work of the Third Plenary Council Carefully Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—The pastoral letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, composing the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, to the clergy and laity of their charge, is made public through the *Catholic Mirror*. It is a lengthy document, but the following abstract gives the main points of the leading matters which engaged the attention of the Council. Reference is made to the great increase of Catholic institutions during the past eighteen years, especially in the West. The assembling by Pius IX. of the General Council of the Vatican is alluded to as one of the most important events of our age, and detailed accounts of its work are given. The Catholics of Prussia are commended for their good work in availing themselves of every legal means to check the advances of despotism, and save their own freedom and that of their country. The letter then discusses the laws of the church and this country in the following terms:

HARMONY OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"We think we can claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions and spirit of the Catholic church and with the laws, institutions and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism with them. A Catholic finds himself at home in the United States for the influence of his church has constantly been exercised in behalf of individual rights and popular liberties, and the right minded American now here finds himself more at home in the Catholic church, for no where else can he breathe that atmosphere of divine truth which alone can make us free. We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our church to be true Americans, the insinuation that we need to lay aside any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. To argue that the Catholic church is hostile to our great republic because she teaches that there is no power but from God; because, therefore, back of the events which led to the formation of the republic she sees the providence of God leading to that issue, and back of our country's laws the authority of God as their sanction—this is evidently so illogical and contradictory in accusation, that we are astonished to hear it advanced by persons of ordinary intelligence. We believe that our country's heroes were the instruments of the God of nations in establishing this home of freedom. To both the Almighty and to His instruments in the work we look with grateful reverence, and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us should it ever—which God forbid—be imperilled. Our Catholic citizens will be found to stand forward as one man ready to pledge anew their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. No less illogical would be the notion that there is aught in the free spirit of our American institutions incompatible with perfect docility to the Church of Christ."

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RIGHTS.

The attempt to grasp the property of the Propaganda is severely condemned, and our government warmly thanked for the action that saved the American College from confiscation. It is declared that in all the wide circle of holy fathers the great responsibility of the progress of the church in the United States forbid in a special manner, both the source of joy and the object of solicitude. A considerable portion of the letter is devoted to the discussion of the education of the clergy and their pastoral rights, with respect to church properties and church debts. The letter says: "Properties are held in trust for the church for the benefit of its people. It often becomes necessary to contract church debts. Where the multiplication of the Catholic population has been so rapid, rapid work had to be done in erecting churches and schools and if under such circumstances pastors had to wait till all the funds were in hand before beginning the work, a generation would be left without necessary spiritual aid, and might be lost to the church and to God. It is our earnest wish that all existing debts should be liquidated as soon as possible, in order that the money now consumed in paying interest might be employed in the great improvements still to be made, and especially in helping on the glorious work of Christian education." This latter subject is treated at great length. "Childhood and youth," says the letter, "are periods of life when the character ought especially to be subjected to religious influences; nor can we ignore the palpable fact that the school is an important faction in forming childhood and youth, so important that its influence often outweighs that of the home and church. It cannot therefore be desirable or advantageous that religion should be excluded from the school. On the contrary it ought there to be one of the chief agencies for molding the young life to all that is true and virtuous and holy. To shut religion out of the school and keep it for the home and church is logically to train up a generation that will consider religion good for home and church, but not for the practical business of real life. But a more false and pernicious notion could not be imagined. Religion, in order to elevate people, should inspire their whole life and rule their relations with one another. A life is not dwarfed, but ennobled by being lived in the presence of God. Therefore, the school, which principally gives knowledge fitting for practical life, ought pre-eminently to be under the holy influence of religion.

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE INCREASED.

"Two objects, therefore, we have in view to multiply our schools and to perfect them. We must multiply them till every Catholic child in the land shall have within its reach the means of education. There is still much to be done ere this is attained. There are still thousands of Catholic children in the United States deprived of the benefit of Catholic schools. Pastors and parents should not rest till this defect shall be remedied. No parish is complete till it has schools adequate to the need of its children, and the pastor and people of such parish should feel that they have not accomplished their entire duty until the want is supplied. We desire that the history of the United States should be carefully taught in all our Catholic schools, and have directed that it be specially dwelt upon in the education of young ecclesiastical students in our preparatory seminaries. So also we desire that it form a favorite part of the home library and home reading. We must keep firm and solid the liberties of our country by keeping fresh the noble memories of the past, and thus sending forth from our Catholic homes into the arena of public life, not partisans but patriots."

The subjects of co-operation of the Christian home with the Christian school, Christian marriage and the indissolubility of the marriage tie are treated upon, and in this connection the havoc wrought by the divorce laws of the country is deplored. The importance of home virtues, good reading, especially of the Holy Scriptures and of supporting thoroughly the Catholic press, is impressively declared. The desecration of the Lord's day is most severely condemned, and upon this point the letter says: "The Lord's day is the poor man's day of rest. It has been taken from him and the laboring classes are a seething volcano of social discontent. The Lord's day is the home day, drawing closer all sweet domestic ties by giving the toiler a day with his wife and children, but it has been turned into a day of labor and the home ties are fast losing their sweetness and their hold.

PROPER SABBATH LEGISLATION.

"Now far be it from us to advocate such Sunday laws as would hinder necessary work or prohibit such popular enjoyment as are consistent with the sacredness of the day. To turn the Lord's day into a day of toil is a blighting curse to a country; to turn it into a day of dissipation would be worse. There is one way of prolonging the Lord's day, which is so prolific of evil results, that we consider it our duty to utter against it special condemnation. This is the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sunday, or of frequenting places where they are sold. This practice tends more than any other to turn the day of the Lord into a day of dissipation and to use it as occasion for brewing intemperance. While we hope the Sunday law on this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and their country, never to take part in such Sunday traffic, nor to patronize or countenance it. And we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse, but we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and embrace a more becoming way of making a living, and here it behooves us to remind our workingmen—the bone and sinew of the people and the specially beloved children of the Church—that if they wish to observe Sunday as they ought, they must keep away from drinking places Saturday night. Carry your wages home to your families where they rightfully belong. Turn a deaf ear therefore to every temptation and then Sunday will be a bright day for all the family.

"We invoke a blessing on the cause of temperance and on all who are laboring for its advancement in a true Christian spirit." Forbidden societies is the next subject treated of and while Catholics are instructed to shun bad or dangerous secret societies they are counseled to take part in good and useful Catholic associations, always remembering, however, that the surest guide is the Church of Christ. The letter closes with an appeal for the generous co-operation of Catholic people in the work of foreign missions and missions among Indians and negroes.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

A Trio of Vividly Marked Individualists.

(Joe Howard in Philadelphia Press.)

You could not suggest individualities more marked, with habits, mental, moral and physical, more vivid than those of William H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and Samuel J. Randall.

I am very fond of Mr. Randall. Outside of politics I think him one of the most charming men I ever met. Full of old-fashioned hospitality, rum and gum excepted, packed with interesting and entertaining narration, always ready to do a service, and never in ordinary intercourse developing selfishness or a suggestion of meanness, yet what an odd, peculiar, unique creature he is. I wouldn't do Mr. Randall the injustice to believe that, like the late Horace Greeley, he affects eccentricity of dress and oddity of manner, but he has them all the same. Do you suppose anybody in Washington, anybody in Harrisburg, anybody in Philadelphia, doesn't know the battered stovepipe hat that Sam Randall wears upon the back of his head, displaying his bulging forehead, his large eyes, his clean shaven face, his strong, peculiar profile? Isn't that black broadcloth, in some places threadbare, suit of his as well known as his ideas on the tariff or as universally recognized as his conceded facility in figuring? Who ever sat five minutes in conversation with Mr. Randall without seeing him take up a lead pencil, or pen, and turn it from end to end, as the discussion proceeded? Who of all the readers of the *Press* who knew Mr. Randall would hesitate one moment when asked to mimic his walk or counterfeit his gait? So far as he is concerned trousers will be worn this year precisely as they were last. They will be the same pair.

William H. Vanderbilt isn't a tall man, he is a large man. His hair is very thin on the top, but what he has is thoroughly well oiled and curled about his ears. Strange as it may seem, Vanderbilt considers himself the beau ideal of beauty. Nobody knows the accidental way in which he became his father's heir; nobody understands his true position better than he, but he bears himself perfectly, and confronts a laughing world with such marked habits, such peculiar physical developments, as suggest him to my mind at once as a person of great individuality. If you see him once you can never forget him. He hasn't an unpleasant face, although his mouth slants down one side, so that when he laughs his thick lips part precisely as an English muffin does when you open it. Don't you know, when you take an English muffin and pull the upper from the lower, not crust exactly, but whatever, how its particles appear to separate—or take a fat and lucious peach, don't you know when you break it open carefully, so that the juice won't fall upon your trousers of this year's fashion, or last, as the case may be, how the meat gradually separates in particles? Well, that's just the was he smiles. His mouth always looks to me like a crooked peach. He prides himself upon his freshness. He has a nice color and very black side whiskers, which are brushed with great care before he leaves his dressing-room, and are pulled with continuous thoughtfulness when he sits in the auditorium of any nature whatever. In the winter he wears a thick broadcloth overcoat, faced conspicuously with rich velvet. So far as his mentality permits, he is a dandy in attire, but unfortunately nature got the start of him, and he simply looks always as an overdressed footman.

In the Hotel Dam restaurant there is a waiter who is the fac simile of Vanderbilt, and the boys all call him Bill, or Vanderbilt, according to the whim and caprice of the moment, and many an extra quarter has been deposited in his fat hand by gentlemen who, desiring to call the attention of their companions to the Vanderbiltan countenance, ask him some question, attracting his attention, and reward him with the coin of the aforesaid. Vanderbilt's walk is heavy, and his back is square, his hands fat and his feet logey. His rear view is just as pronounced and as individual as his front figure. You never could mistake the man were you to meet him or overtake him after having once been informed who he is.

Jay Gould, on the contrary, is a little bit of a man, with a little round head at the top, his face covered with a fairly heavy black beard. His eyes are quick-moving, restless, never quiet for a moment, looking here, looking there, looking everywhere like a rat. He is small all over, physically, with a hollow chest, no stomach to speak of, little arms, little hands, little legs, little feet. His physique is a marvelous opposition to his gigantic brain. He walks with great rapidity, or rather glides in and out like an eel in a crowd, and yet he doesn't talk rapidly. He wears sometimes a stovepipe hat, and often a Derby, dresses with great neatness, displaying no jewelry whatever. Now you would very naturally say: "Well, if Gould is a little man, an ordinary cast of countenance dressed as the average man dresses, why would you be apt to notice him or single him out as one of the four marked individualities?" Because there is a certain something in the man's look that stamps him as being different from the ordinary. I can't explain it, but there he is. Walk up the street. He isn't known as a rule to his fellow-citizens, but no man who has ever had him pointed out to him once can forget his face, its expression, particularly if his hat is off, and he is seated in an audience. I don't know that I would recognize his back, but his figure, so far as front face is concerned, is unique.

The Washington Monument.

(Washington Special.)

The capstone of the Washington monument will probably be put into place on Tuesday next. Only eight stones yet remain to be laid, closing the pyramidal roof, and then the capstone will be so placed as to brace them all, and the apex of the capstone will be made by the aluminum cone, out of which the lightning rod will rise. The aluminum point was received in the city yesterday, and will be placed on exhibition before its insertion in the capstone.

One of the men employed on the Washington monument, Joseph W. Williams by name, had a narrow escape from death on Friday. He was standing on one of the inside scaffolds near the top of the shaft, when he lost his balance and fell off. Luckily, however, the sleeve of his coat caught on a large nail which projected from another scaffold about ten feet below, and there he hung suspended until rescued by his fellow workmen. Had the nail given way or torn through his sleeve he would have fallen over 500 feet.

THE court room in the new Capitol at Albany has received the busts of Chief Justices Church and Folger.

(For the Pittsburgh Post.)

CABINET-MAKING IN RHYME.

Cleveland is elected President
And no doubt will be independent
Enough to select his own cabinet;
Yet he has no known precedent
To go outside his own party lines
And select avowed Republicans,
For it was not they who elected him:
Although to their credit many of them
Acted the part of conscientious, honest men
By not supporting corruption,
Such as Blaine and Logan surely were,
Or else somebody has told a whopper.
Of course its nothing more than right
To view the Independents in a proper light,
And as far as is consistent to
Reward them for what they dared to do,
But to put them in the cabinet
We say nay with all our might.

"MINNOW."

THE TEXAN EDEN.

Description of the Blanco Canyon in the Staked Plains of Texas.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Traveling on the old McKenzie trail on the third day we stopped to lunch and water our horses at the flow-out of the Blanco (or White) river, which flows through Blanco canyon for forty miles, and which, it should be remembered, is only the fresh-water fork of the Brazos. We had halted at the gate of the Texas Eden, where the painter would have stood entranced, pencil and brush being all too tame to put in lines or color the grand landscape where earth and brush and hill and water and cloud and sky mingled into an indescribable picture. The sun was shining brightly adown the valley and upon the mountain bluffs looming up hundreds of feet above the limpid stream flowing through the centre of the canyon. The grass, which was tinged with the autumn brown in the open valley, appeared in great plats and patches in the hollows and under the shadows of the canyon bluffs. Myriads of flowers, blooming and withered, cropped out from the hillock, rock-base, and open prarie. Rare among them was the Texas star, a five leaved flower, which heads to the north—a veritable flower magnet. Rare it is, and growing still rarer as the rude hoof of horse and cattle continue to trample it out. The hardy flowering cactus is everywhere. Nature made a big effort in the spreading mouth of Blanco canyon. This canyon is about forty-five miles long, and widens from its source like a wedge, until at its mouth, there are fifteen or sixteen miles of plain and brush and rich grasses. As we cross the crystal stream flowing over limestone and gussum beds we follow the trail up over the bluff, where the fossil sea-shells crop out on every bare surface, and there, stretching away to the far distance, we see and for the first time realize the extent of the ranges known as the "Staked Plains." In the wonderfully clear sunlight we see herds of cattle feeding, and away toward a hill range some startled antelopes are scampering off in alarm. The trail up the steep bluff over which we have just come has been beaten into a smooth path by the countless feet of buffalo and antelope and Indians for centuries. Here, where the savage in his primitive brutality once hunted the noble game, we now see cattle feeding undisturbed in the great range of the Kentucky Cattle-Raising Company. The buffalo have departed, but in their place have come short-horn cattle, showing the peaceful marriage between the wild cattle of the West and the thoroughbreds of the blue-grass of Kentucky.

Republican Committee Secrets.

(Interview in Chicago Tribune—Rep.)

"Were there any mistakes made in the campaign?"

"I was at Steve French's rooms until 3 o'clock the morning after the election. I knew then that we were beaten. I think the Republican Committee did. Those in New York City, including the newspapers, who insisted that the official count might show a different result were not really sincere. Some of them thought this was a proper thing to do to help their friends in the betting. There was a great deal of betting. Hooker had placed $20,000 on Blaine. It was generally believed that it was the money of the National Committee, used for its supposed effect on public opinion as a bluff. There were a great many men who lost large amounts of money. O'Shaughnessy, once United States Marshal of Mississippi, then a large operator in territorial mines, is said to have lost $30,000. There were a great many bets of from $6,000 to $10,000, and much money must have been lost. The committeemen are very restive at the criticisms upon their management of the campaign."

Marshal Wright's Accounts.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The accounts of Marshal Lot Wright, of the Cincinnati district, for expenses attending the election in October have been referred to the First Auditor of the Treasury for examination. They show disbursements as follows: Special Deputy Marshal, $14,105; printing, $188; badges, $198, and livery, $16; total, $14,562. Expenditures for the special Deputy Marshals are duly approved by Judge Sage. The District Court accounts for printing, badges and livery, consisting of what are designated as "Extraordinary expenses," are subject to the approval of the President and can only be paid with his consent. The amount sent to Marshal Wright on his requisition, to meet estimated expenses, was $18,322, leaving a balance due the United States, according to the accounts rendered, of $3,760. The subcommittee, appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Wright, will meet at Cincinnati on the 4th of January, 1885.

The Spanish Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—While the resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Van Wyck to open the doors on the spanish treaty was objected to yesterday, it is thought by many that it may yet receive favorable consideration. There is a great deal of opposition to the Spanish treaty in the Senate, and it is quite probable that it may fail of ratification. A Republican Senator from the West, in talking with a reporter to-day, expressed grave doubts of its ratification, and there are many others who entertain similar views. It is hinted in Congressional circles that Mr. Blaine will use his influence against ratification of this treaty. The Foreign Relations Committee, it is thought, will at the next executive session agree to remove the injunction of secrecy from the Nicaraguan treaty. A member of the Senate is authority for the statement that there is nothing whatever in this treaty except the Isthmian canal project, which was outlined very concisely by President Arthur in his annual message. Little or no opposition to the treaty is apprehended.

At Hannibal, Mo., John Rice, arrested for burglary, has been identified as the notorious William Callaghan, who, while imprisoned for burglary, at Sandwich, Canada, murdered George O. Leach, Governor of the Jail, on March 16, 1884, and made his escape.

THE RULES BROKEN.

Why Youngstown Iron Workers Have Gone Out on a Strike.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 14.—On Saturday night Vice President Klein, of the Amalgamated Association, and the executive committee of the Sixth district ordered a strike at the rolling mills of Summers Bros., at Struthers. They claim that the operators are compelling the men to take orders for goods and coal at advanced prices for their labor. This is in direct violation of the Amalgamated rules. The proprietors go further and say all single men must board at the mill boarding home, or their places in the mill will be vacant. It was this last order that caused the eruption. The proprietors when broached on the subject stated they were compelled to do it if the mills were kept running and stoutly refused to yield. They claim they are willing the mills should be idle for a short time, though they were surprised at the strike. About seventy-five men are employed and the mills have run steadily since last February.

"You are my Prisoner."

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It is well known that Judge Nicholas Longworth, who has been on the Supreme Bench, and who has been offered by his party nearly every office within the gift of the people, is a practical joker. Unlike most jokers, though, he is not a kicker when the laugh is on himself. It will be remembered that not long ago the Judge departed on a European trip. Some of his friends, imagining that it would be a good idea to turn the laugh on him, resolved to get him in hot water the moment he set foot on foreign soil.

The good ship bearing him was scarcely clear of the New York Harbor when they cabled to detectives in Queenstown to be on the lookout for a fugitive from justice who was thought to have sailed on a certain steamer. Then followed a correct description of Longworth's personal appearance. When he arrived at Queenstown he, buoyantly as a cork on a crested wave, walked the gangplank and planted his feet on Irish sod. He had barely performed this feat when a very large hand was laid on his shoulder and a stern, masculine voice said:

"You are our prisoner!"

"What for?" inquired the Judge, in surprise.

"You are an escaped American criminal. We've been waiting for you for some time."

"But, my dear man, I have my passport," said the prisoner, diving into his pocket.

"That don't make a bit of difference. Any smart criminal can get that. You must come with me."

The Judge had to appeal to the American Consul and prove his identity before the vigilant officer would release him. In the meantime he began to appreciate his ridiculous situation and laughed over it himself, determined at the same time to go his tormentors "one better" in the future.

A German Court Scandal.

(London Truth.)

I should think that everybody who reads anything will read the memoirs of Karoline Bauer, which, in their revelations of court scandal, and in the light they throw upon the real characters of many notable personages, surpass in interest even the works of Hervey, Walpole, Wraxall and Greville. Karoline Bauer draws a most shocking picture of court life in Germany during the early part of the present century, and her reminiscences enable one to form some idea of what brutal wretches most of the German Princes really were. She gives a starting account of the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, the father of the Prince Consort, whose proceedings in respect to his miseress, Pauline Panaw, prove him to have been a consummate scoundrel, and his mother, the Dowager Duchess, appears to have been even more villainous. The Prince Consort does not seem to have been fortunate in either of his parents, for his sire was a perfect Don Juan, and in 1822 "the Duchess now likewise begun to spin love threads on her own account, and in Coburg the very sparrows on the roof twittered stories of the amours both of Duke and Duches."

While Receiving Friends

and making acquaintances for the New Year, do not forget to renew with your old, family, friend POND'S EXTRACT. To those who are not familiar with its virtues, we take pleasure introducing it as the great family remedy for Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Burns, Boils, Sprains, Piles, Sore-throats and *all kindred diseases*. It is vegetable, perfectly harmless used internally and externally, but its power for good will surprise you and make you its lasting friend.

Mr. Randall Going to Alabama.

(Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.)

Hon. Samuel J. Randall has promised to visit Birmingham during Christmas week. While a larger part of the Democratic party in this State were in complete opposition to Mr. Randall on the tariff question as it came up in Congress last spring, Alabama will have none the less a kindly and generous welcome for the man who stood by us in our darkest days.

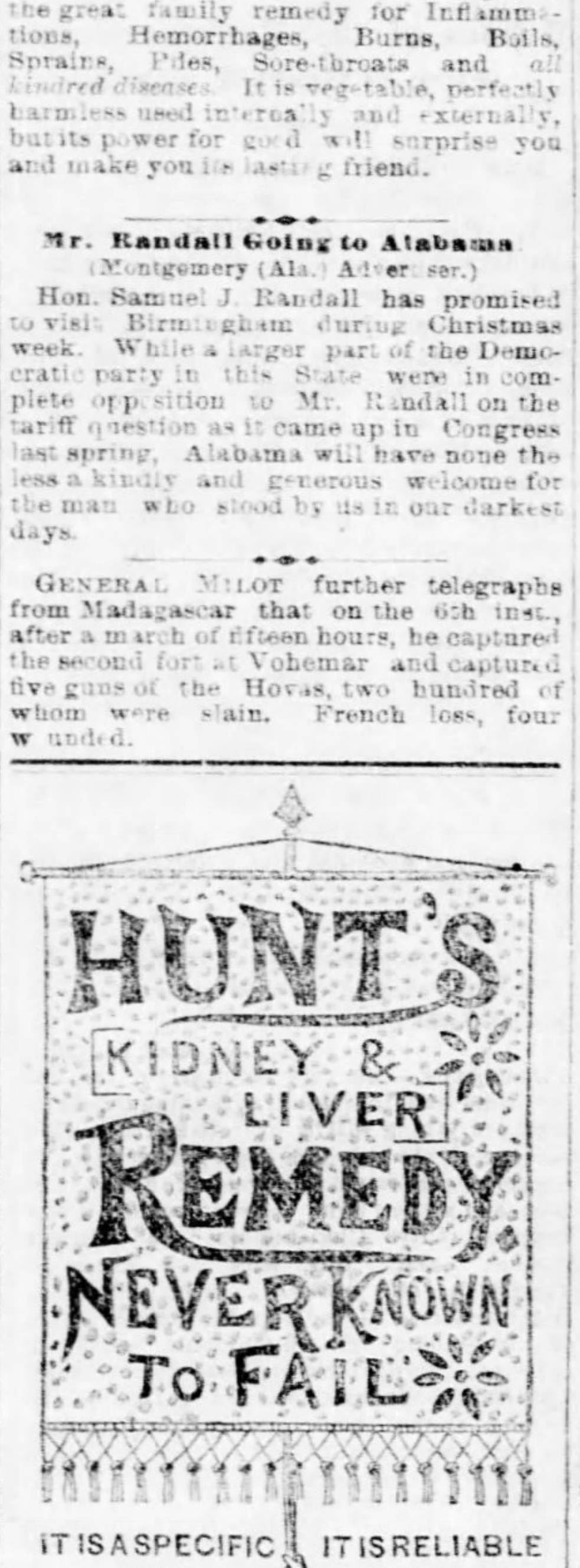
GENERAL MILOT further telegraphs from Madagascar that on the 6th inst., after a march of fifteen hours, he captured the second fort at Vohemar and captured five guns of the Hovas, two hundred of whom were slain. French loss, four wounded.

A Story About Horace Greeley.

[N. Y. Times.]

Horace Greeley was chosen to preside over the meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson Electors of this Satate in 1864, and had perched himself on the Speaker's bench, in the old Capitol, at Albany. Leaning down behind the desk, he said to Mr. Depew, who was then Secretary of State: "Chauncey, I'm a little lame in parliamentary law. Jest sit down on that step and help me out ef things go wrong." Chauncey took the seat indicated, out of the range of vision of the Electors and spectators. The roll having been called, one of the Electors was discovered to be absent, and the word was passed around that he had been indulging in something more than futile dalliance with the cup on the previous night. Somebody proposed an adjournment, but Mr. Greeley opposed it. He had got it into his head that an adjournment would be irregular, and might be made a reason for questioning the legality of New York's vote before Congress. To enforce his view he made a pathetic little speech to his colleagues about the solemnity of the duty cast upon them and him, saying that upon their proper performance of it "perhaps the fate of the Republic would depend," and he proposed that the Electors should sit in silence until their absent friend should appear. His speech swayed all before him. The ladies wept, and tears chased each other down the cheeks of Andrew D. White. Chauncey M. Depew's contemplation of the moving scene in the body of the room was interrupted by a thin treble whisper that crept down to him from the President's desk, burdened with disgust and the words: "Chauncey, how long do you think it will take for that——fool to get the whisky out of him?" A response from Chauncey was made unnecessary by the sudden appearance of the dilatory Elector.

Henry J. Goodwin, New York, dealer in woolens, has assigned. Preferences $10,000. It is believed that he will be able to effect a settlement.



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P. H. STEVENSON, Executor,
Moon, Pa.

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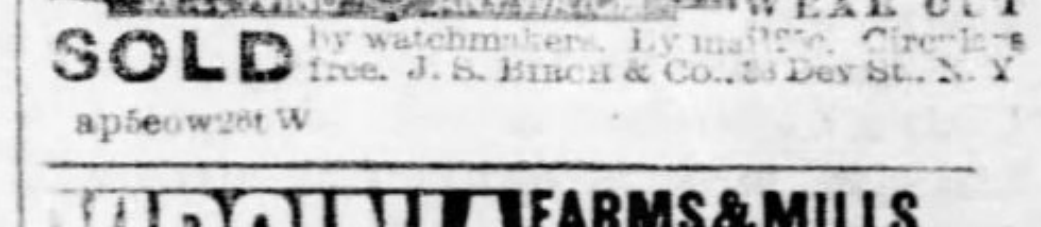

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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Shadows of City Life in Mission Room and Saloon.

Theatrical Wedlock as Exemplified by Divorce and Marriage.

The Vestibule of Gehenna as a Religious Bazar for the Aristocracy.

(Special Correspondence to The Pittsburg Post)

NEW YORK, December 12.—A familiar voice, and yet one which I did not for the instant identify, stopped me in front of the Jerry McAuley Misson. The words were those of Christian exhortation, but the tone was that of simulated negroism. Run your recollection over all the minstrels you have ever heard, and you will be able to recall no more than three or four who used the Southern plantation dialect in deceptive perfection. This speaker had some of the right accents and word-clippings, but there were easy evidences that he was not genuine. Then it flashed on me who he was. I had years before laughed at his burlesque stump speeches. He was Bob Hart, known

IN MINSTRELSY AS THE SENATOR

You may have been familiar with his peculiar elocution and verbal drolleries. He became a wretched drunkard, with briefer and briefer spells of sober ability to earn a salary of a hundred dollars a week on the stage, but finally so constant a sot that no manager would take the risk of employing him. Suddenly he became religious. Nobody supposed the change would last; and even the city missions would not for some time accept his proffered services. That happened four years ago. He has slowly worked himself into the confidence of some philanthropic Christians; he has led an upright life, and he shows no desire to make more than a bare subsistence out of his revivalistic labor. I entered the hall. Bob lacked the blackened face and grotesque costume of old, and his subject was by no means comic: but the intense solemnity, the theatrically oratorical gestures, the violent inflections and the deep, deep gutterals—all these were unaltered. It was with something like real expectancy that I waited to see him flash out a dilapidated umbrella, kiss the table with a stroke and somersault in a heap. No doubt he is doing good. There is a class of people in whom past offense in a preacher inspires awe. I remember once being intolerably bored at a camp meeting by an exhorter, and was escaping from the tent, when a brother caught me by the sleeve, and in a thrilling whisper said: "He is a reformed circus clown." It was palpable that to Bob Hart's congregation he was almost weirdly entrancing because he had been one of those dreadful nigger minstrels.

A considerable share of

THE CITY MISSIONARY WORK

is done for the reclamation of ex-convicts. These social outcasts are put in the way of earning honest livelihoods, and it actually happens that labor is sometimes reserved for them when men of decent record cannot get it. Frank Gordon was discharged at 9 o'clock, the other morning, from Sing Sing prison, where his term of five years had been shortened by the usual allowance for good behavior. The chaplain was convinced that the fellow was a sincere convert to religion, and therefore wrote to Bob Hart to meet him on his arrival in this city, invite him to the Prisoners' Help rooms, and see that he got employment if he wished it. Bob found the task hopeless.

"O, religion was well enough up there in the jug," said Gordon, "and I took in some of it for fun; but now I'm ready for biz, and ain't got no time for fooling."

However, he did devote a few hours to diversion, and that night was drunk in a thieves, saloon in Bleecker street, which is the wickedest neighborhood by gaslight in New York. He was discussing a burglary project with an old pal. A gambler entered with a girl, for whom he bought a drink at the bar. Then occurred a homicide which the papers have briefly told about. Gordon jealously assaulting the stranger, and getting killed for it. The details of the affray show that some of the metropolitan barroom manners are essentially as savage as those which are sometimes regarded as peculiar to the western border. Gordon began by declaring himself a rough man, and was going to clean out the place. He drew a revolver. Instantly four other pistols were disclosed. The threatened gambler was quickest. It was simply a question as to who should become the inevitable corpse.

ABOUT STRAINED THEATRICAL WEDLOCK

It is a little strange that among theatrical performers, who are so constantly called upon to speak in mimic life the most exalted and chivalrous sentiments, and who so frequently participate in stage duels upon the slightest marital provocation, real tragedies rarely grow out of strained wedlock. The news of Cornetist Jules Levy's marriage to Stella Costa, the singer, reminds me that very recently he was counted on to blow out the brains of Osmond Tearle, the leading actor of Wallack's Company. Tearle's matrimony is so various that, whenever his roles make him say anything bearing on the general subject—as when, in "London Assurance," this week he has to remark that he can't be expected to have two wives—there are invariably snickers and nudging in the audience. He has one wife and a set of children in England, dating back to the time when he was a drug clerk. He has a second wife of his earlier period as an actor, to whom he is now compelled to pay weekly alimony of twenty dollars. He has a present wife in the beautiful Minnie Conway, who brought to his stock of children her offspring from union with Levy. The cornet man, on his part, had left a wife and young ones in England; and yet he was so disturbed by losing Minnie that he was expected to kill Tearle. There have been, I believe, enough of divorce proceedings to clear these parties of bigamy, but think of the perplexities of the numerous children when, by and bye, they undertake to acculate their cousinships with accuracy. Suppose that a son of Tearle by his first wife should marry a daughter of Minnie Conway by Levy, and then a son of Tearle by Minnie should wed a daughter of Minnie Conway by Levy, and then a son of Tearle by Minnie should wed a daughter of Levy by Stella Costa, what would be the relationship between the children of those two pairs? Could thay cipher out their kinship with their complicated granparents?

"And what an opportunity for intricate plots for melodramas and novels," suggested Charles Chambers, while the subject was being jocosely discussed.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

This Mr. Chambers is a member of the Edinburgh firm of famous publishers. He is here to find out whether there is any possible way to get some American profit out of their publications. Especially would they like to draw something from the heavy sale in this country of their "Encyclopaedia," which is reprinted here without so much as asking leave. They do not wish for an international copy right law, however, because that would prevent them from pirating American books, and so lose for them more than they would gain. I asked Mr. Chambers how it was that, while the British wekely illustrated journals are immeasurably better than ours, the monthlies were as far below our megazines in the matter of pictures.

"The principal reason," he replied, "is that your *Century* and *Harper's* swooped into Great Britain so suddenly and effectually that they captured the market. They have gained enormous circulation there, and have supplied the demand, so that any home competition would suffer all the disadvantages of belated, imitative enterprise. Besides, our magazines do very well without good pictures, and to put costly illustrations into them would certainly multiply the expenses and probably without comensurately increasing the sales. I understand that at least one of the London illustrated weeklies is about to try a reversal of the thing—that is to say, an attempt will be made to introduce it to popular circulation in America, in the belief that its art work would be appreciated. Good gracious!"

The exclamation was not connected with the previous topic, but related to the astounding blunder of a dear dunce who had entered the apartment, which belonged for the time being to the Grolier Clubs, and was in use for the exhibition of ancient illuminated manuscripts and missals. Her eyes had fallen approvingly on a gorgeous leaf from a fifteenth century book, with colored pictorial penmanship on it in chromo-like profusion. Its estimated value, ten thousand dollars, was attached in big figures, though I doubt if the owner, Robert How, Jr, of the printing press firm, would sell it for that sum, as he is one of the wildest of bibliophiles. She thought she was in some sort of charity fair, and that the Groller Club's treasures were Christmas cards. Noting only the "ten" on the card, she construed it to mean cents, and she sweetly informed the attendant that she would "take that thing."

NED STOKE'S BARROOM AS A MEANS OF GRACE.

The oddest fair ever held is the one which is now exemplifying the adage that if Mohamet can't fetch the mountain he must needs go to it. In other words, if the moneyed loafer won't turn aside from his beaten path of pleasures to attend a church fair, then the fair must be placed directly in his way. The Hoffman House is a supperlatively gorgeous temple of Bacchus. Ned Stokes' oft described barroom, with its pictorial indecencies, is a part of the establishment, and there are billiard parlors, private champagne rooms and commodious lobbies not less ornate, so that the dandy may here pose with the consciousness that, though personally not much to look at, he is a part of a resplendent picture. Well, the largest parlor of the Hoffman House is this week occupied by a fair for the benefit of the church of the Divine Paternity. The most exemplary of our fashionable matrons and the shyest of our maidens are exhibitors and exhibits in the picturesque booths which have been erected in the hall. They get in and out through the side street doors of the house, but there are no barriers, I assure you, between the fair and the bar. On the contrary, plenteous placards announce the sideshow to the people in the wicked portions of the premises, and direct their way to it; and it is a curious sight when a tipsy party of fellows wander into the temporary precincts of piety and politeness, and bring themselves into contact with the lovely exponents of gentle ebriety. The girls are generally adept at warming up and cooling down these exhuberant visitors—at bewitching them just enouge to make them reckless buyers, and then removing the spell if they become presumptous—at exalting them to heaven by a smile and dropping them back to earth by a frown. It was a direful revenge, however, which one of the victims wreaked on his tormentor. It didn't seem to him that he was more than excusably gallant to the belle who sweetly depleted his purse; but, in order to be sure, he retired to dash cold water on his head and pour a glass of seltzer into it, thus eliminating whatever alcoholism there may have been. Then he found that he still felt aggrieved. He returned to the fair; he managed to get an introduction to the enemy; he casually said to her: "You must be fatigued by your duties in this booth. Let me take you to the art gallery."

"I didn't know there was one," she replied.

"O, yes," and he offered his arm.

There is a big row about it, and all Murry Hill is discussing the merits of the case. It is generally admitted, however, that the girls' delighted exclamations on being conducted through an art-lined corridor, and into a beautiful hall where she saw fine paintings lighted up and shaded as in the Academy of Design, followed by her horror and rage on discovering that she was in a public barroom, were more laughable than a whole playfull of comic fiction.

THE PRICE OF A LEGAL JOKE

Circumstances sometimes alter cases of hilarity. Russell Sage, the Wall street twenty-millionaire, is a ready laugher at most jokes; and even since his heavy reverses in speculation last spring, since which time his nerves haven't been of much use to him, he tells and listenes to humorous stories with seeming good relish. He was in court the other day, to hear some of the argument in a case against the elevated railroads. The question at issue was very important, because it was to test the liability of the company to make good all the damage which their structure had done to real estate along the lines.

"I lay claim to some considerable amount of wind," said Lawyer Choate, by way of retort upon Roscoe Conkling, who had been abusing him, "but when the cave of Aeolus is opened, and all the winds of the cavern are let out, I humbly bow before the blast." The hearers laughed—except Sage. He did some pencilling soberly on a slip of paper. Then he whispered to a companion: "Do you want to know how much that joke cost our company? We pay the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for their appearance in this court a price which, as I cipher it out, compels us to buy that useless remark at just about forty-nine dollars. I can't think it funny." CYMON.

CAPITAL MATTERS.

An Angry and Excited Discussion in the House.

Representative Taylor Accused of Changing the Record.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Warner, of Ohio, stated that by direction of the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, he rose to a question of privilege. He offered a paper charging that on the 5th of July last Mr. J. D. Taylor spoke on the Mexican Pension bill, and two days later obtained leave to extend his remarks in the *Record*; that, taking advantage of this leave, he had printed in the *Record*, on the 1st of August, after Congress had adjourned, a speech which did not contain the remarks made by him in the House, but in which he assailed members of the committees of the House, the House itself and at least one committee of the Senate. Mr. Warner declared that such reference was unparliamentary and an abuse of the privilege of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, made the point of order that this was not a question of privilege, but the chair held that it was a question to be decided by the House.

TAYLOR DID NOT SPEAK THE TRUTH.

When General Warner had concluded his charges, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read the portions of Taylor's speech to which objection was taken. They reflect upon Warner as chairman of the Committee of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, on the committee itself, and denounce the action of the House upon the Mexican Pension bill. They also make allusion to the action of the Senate Committee on Pensions. Warner then proceeded to argue that the facts alleged in Taylor's speech were not true, and controverted the statement that the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, at the last session, reported only a bill for the relief of soldiers and that an objectionable one, and he quoted from the records of that committee to show a large number of bills had been reported for the House. The question to be decided was whether the House would allow it to remain as part of its record of what was never been spoken in debate.

A CHARGE OF COWARDICE.

The paragraph to which he objected most strenuously was the one charging his committee with stealth and cowardice. Did the gentleman claim that was parliamentary language? His committee was not willing it should go unchallenged, to be quoted against the committee in the future by the gentlemen who did not know as well as the members of the present House did the gentleman who was the author of it, J. D. Taylor, of Ohio. He attributed the motive which influenced the offering of the resolution to the fact that Warner and himself had been rival Congressional candidates in the recent election, and that Warner claimed he was elected by a majority of 217. He (Taylor) had carried every county except Monroe. "Good for Monroe," exclaimed Davidson, of Florida, amid laughter and the applause of the Democratic side. Mr Taylor declared Warner would not have carried Monroe except on the hypothesis that he had voted for Randall for Speaker. He raised a laugh at the expense of Speaker Carlisle by reading from a Democratic paper, published in Ohio, in which that gentleman is referred to as having been a free trader throughout the Speakership contest.

A MOCK SOLDIER'S RECORD.

Mr. Taylor submitted an argument, citing many instances in defense of his cause, and was followed by Mr. Rogers, who arraigned him severely.

General Warner, in rising to close the debate, said the action of Mr. Taylor in printing such a speech was unprecedented. He did not wish to go into a discussion of the Ohio election, but would say that had a campaign been carried on anywhere where methods so corrupt, forbidden and abhorrent were resorted to as were resorted to by his colleague, his confederates and his paid staff of scoundrels to circulate the very speech which he had printed. General Warner continued with a vindication of the committee of which he is chairman. He ridiculed the assumption made in the speech complained of that Taylor was a special represenative of the soldiers of the country. Had the gentleman represented them on the field during the war? [Applause on the Democratic side.] He knew something of the gentleman's record during the war. He knew that when the war was well nigh over, when all the great battles were fought, the gentleman had enlisted in the home guard of Ohio. One of the conditions under which the regiment enlisted was that it should not be required to go out of the State. [Laughter.] The gentleman represented the Union soldiers on the floor of the House, indeed—self-appointed probably. They would naturally select a gentleman of courage, and it certainly took courage after Congress had adjourned to go to the printing office and insert in the Record what had been alluded to. But it was the kind of courage which the assassin displayed when he approached and stabbed the sleeping victim. [Applause, Democratic side.]

Mr. Taylor said the regiment in which he was enlisted had served a year and a half outside of Ohio.

Mr. Cox denied in strong terms that it was true, as Taylor in the course of his remarks had asserted that the former's famous "Salt in Politics" speech was not delivered on the floor of the House.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

General Warner—The gentleman from Ohio never saw an armed enemy.

Mr. Taylor—The record of the Forty-fifth Congress says the gentleman was shot in the back. Why not have that suppressed?

General Warner—Brave men have been shot in the back (not in the way the gentleman shoots them,) but in my case it happens not to be true. The shot that disabled me is almost direct front. I call the previous question.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, moved to refer the resolution to a committee on rules. Lost—yeas 94; nays 161. The resolution was adopted, yeas 164; nays 60.

Recess till 8.

The House at the evening session passed ten pension bills, including one granting $30 a month to Emma DeLong, and adjourned until Monday.

RANDALL'S TRIP SOUTHWARD.

A friend of Mr. Randall said to-day that the ex-Speaker will soon start on a trip to the West and South. He will go as far south as Birmingham, Ala., and he expects to make speeches at different points. His wife will accompany him. Birmingham is the centre of the iron producing region of the South, and of the region where the protection sentiment prevails. The ex-Speaker will leave Washington immediately upon the recess adjournment of Congress, going first to Louisville. He will remain there two or three days and then go to Nashville, and from there to Birmingham, arriving in the latter city on the 1st of January. He will stay in Birmingham two days. Mr. Randall is to visit these cities at the cordial invitation of the Democrats residing therein. General Forney, of Alabama, a warm friend of Mr. Randall, says there will be a rousing ovation to the ex-Speaker at Birmingham and at Nashville. There is no special occasion or event of a public character at either of the cities which takes Mr. Randall there. He has many friends and admirers in that section of the South who have repeatedly extended invitations to him to come among them. He now proposes to take advantage of the recess to meet his Southern friends, and, as in Atlanta, he will address them. Mr. Randall went to Philadelphia last night.

BLAINE BLAMES BURCHARD.

The *Capital* has the following item about the Burchard business: At his own house last Sunday, at Gen. Beale's Sunday evening, and at the other entertainments in his honor which followed last week up to Representative Hitt's on Friday night, Blaine has talked with almost feverish interest about his defeat and abounded in campaign reminiscences. Like most of the followers he tries to ignore the Independent movement and attributes his defeat to Burchard. In that connection he makes a queer assertion. It is, that he has positive proof that Senator Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, was instrumental in inducing Burchard to make the Rum, Romanism and Rebellion speech. Mr. Blaine has a profound appreciation of Senator Gorman's political finesse.

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THE SHERMAN-DAVIS QUARREL.

The Letter of Which the Former Complained Made Public.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 14.—In reference to the recent controversy between Gen. Sherman and Jefferson Davis, in which the former charged the latter with having threatened to force certain States to remain in the Confederacy, it has been stated that Davis' letter containing this threat was written to Gov. Vance, now U. S. Senator, in reply to his letter to President Davis of October 25, 1862. It has been stated, also, that the letter of Davis had been destroyed. This is a mistake. The letter is here, and is now in possession of a gentleman of Raleigh. It is as follows:

THE LETTER.

RICHMOND, VA., November 11, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor Vance, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 25th ult., and regret the disappointment to which some of the recruits of North Carolina have been subjected. I concur with you as to the policy of allowing the conscripts, as far as the state of the service will permit, to select the companies and regiments in which they are to serve. The right secured by law of the volunteer to select his own company was lost, it is true, by enrollment, but the policy was so obvious of associating men together who would best harmonize with each other, that it was my purpose to continue the privilege beyond the limit fixed by the law. The danger to the coast of North Carolina and our inability to draw troops from the army of Northern Virginia rendered it proper that the greatest exertion should be made immediately to fill up the regiments in General French's command, but this did not interfere with allowing conscripts to select among those regiments one to which they would be assigned, so long as vacancies existed in the companies chosen, and that I expected would have been done. I will send your letter to the War Department with a copy of this reply to you, and hope for the future that there will be no ground for dissatisfaction, and that, as far as feasible, the disappointments to which you refer may be corrected by transfers.

I feel grateful to you for the cordial manner in which you have sustained every proposition connected with public defense, and trust there will always be such cointelligence and accordance as will enable us to co-operate for the public good. The Conscript act has not been popular anywhere out of the army. There, as you are aware, it serves to check the discontent which resulted from retaining twelve months' men beyond the term of their original engagement, and was fairly regarded as a measure equitably to distribute the burden of public defense. But the State authorities have not heretofore offered any opposition to its execution or withheld their aid except in the State of Georgia, and so far as the cadets of the Military Institute are concerned in the State of Virginia I shall endeavor by a judicial decision to settle the question raised in these two States. In the meantime I have been cheered by the evidence of popular sentiment which supports any measure necessary to protect our country and secure our political independence. Like yourself, I have hope that the party distinction which existed at a former time would be buried in the graves of the gallant men who have fallen in defense of their birthright, and that we should all, as a band of brothers, strike for the inheritance our father's left us. With sincere regards, I am respectfully and truly,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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STRUCK DUMB WHILE SWEARING.

Mr. Lyman, of Indiana—His Evil Habits and Horrible Punishment.

The people of Lee township, about twenty-five miles north of Louisville, Ky., in Brown county, Ind., are in a state of excitement over the case of James Lyman, who was instantly deprived of all sensation a few days ago. Lyman recently moved into Lee township. His family consists of a son and two daughters. In early years he was a seaman, and although he tells but little of his past history it is believed, from relics and other souvenirs which he has in his possession, that his adventures on the ocean would make a volume of romance. It is said of him that when eleven years of age he ran away from his home in Boston and determined to adopt a sailor's life. He concealed himself in the hold of a ship about to weigh anchor, and was carried off to sea on board a vessel. Lyman soon learned to swear. As his years increased his profanity become more voluble. His ship touched many foreign shores, and by frequent association with the natives, he gradually acquired their manner of speech, and in time became the master of four different languages. In all of these he was an adept at swearing.

The slightest trifle met with a volley of oaths, and the air would be perfectly sulphurous with his wicked declarations. When excited his wrath was terrible, and none dared remain within earshot while curses and imprecations rolled with mighty vehemence from his tongue. One day last week, while superintending a force of hands in making a clearing, a silly accident threw Lyman into an excess of passion. Words more blasphemous than ever before uttered rolled from his fluent tongue, while he danced about in a perfect paroxysm. Suddenly the impious declarations ceased. Lyman fell face downward to the ground, and was unable to move a muscle. A genuine thunderbolt or a bullet through his heart could not have paralyzed his senses quicker. Sight was destroyed, speech gone and motion impossible. After thirty minutes' prostration he recovered slightly, but was unable to regain his lost speech. His eyes were also dimmed. On the arms of two strong laborers he was borne to his house, where he has since been resting in a half conscious condition.

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WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

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MISS FLORENCE MARRYATT is to give three dramatic and musical recitals in Boston thisweek.

LONDON IN A FRIGHT

Over an Explosion Which Did but Little Damage.

Dynamiters, It is Believed, Try to Blow Up London Bridge.

LONDON, December 14.—A loud explosion startled everybody who happened to be near the Thames about 6:30 o'clock in the evening and wild stories of another dynamite outrage ran through the city with great rapidity. One report was that an explosion of gas had occurred in the railway arches in Tooley street. Another was that one of the Thames bridges had been destroyed. The latter story came nearer the truth, and the circumstances prove the truth of the old saw, "Great cry and little wool." There was an explosion near London bridge, but it might have been caused by a tugboat boiler, for all the visible damage done was the extinguishing of a bridge lamp and some windows broken. On both sides of the Thames the shock was felt for a considerable distance. Still the cause and the subject are somewhat wrapped in mystory. It is next to impossible to find any trace of wreckage. No damage whatever was done to the many barges which studded the river at the point where the explosion occurred. Persons who were near by all the time say the water was covered with foam directly after it occurred. The police locate it about two-thirds of the way across the river, on the Middlesex side. Long after midnight last night extras giving what little has thus far been ascertained regarding the explosion were selling like wildfire, while on the Strand, Piccadilly and in all clubland the most gruesome stories are afloat, but the matter is really the least serious of London's experiences.

BUT LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Another dispatch says: A careful inspection of the London bridge was made to-day. It was found that no structural injury whatever had been done. Nothing could be found about the bridge to indicate that an explosion had occurred. The police have discovered nothing likely to assist them in their inquiries as to the origin of the explosion. The heads of the detective departments were conferring with the home office during the entire day. The absence of any clew it paralyzing the action of the police, who were unable to tell the nature of the explosive used. It appears that the explosion occurred nearer the Surrey end of the bridge than at first supposed, and yet most of the houses damaged were on the Middlesex side, where the windows were smashed as far as Billingsgate Market. Several panes of glass were broken in Fishmonger's Hall, but otherwise the building received no damage. Several squares of a lofty glass screen in Cannon street depot fell to the platform with a crash, greatly terrifying the passengers in the building, although nobody was injured. The explosion forms the staple topic of conversation and thousands visited the scene to-day.

A policeman who at the time of the explosion was standing on the top of the steps leading to the steamboat pier on the Surrey side of the river, with his back to the stream says he saw a blinding glare like a sheet of lighting which was followed by a terrific report. He was almost stunned and his helmet was blown some yards away by the concussion.

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MORE FREEDOM FOR IRELAND.

THE NEW POLICY FORSHADOWED IN SECRETARY BANNERMAN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 13.—The politicians have found a new topic for wrangling in the speech delivered the other night by Henry Campbell Bannerman. Mr. Bannerman succeeded Mr. George Otto Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland on October 21 last, and this speech is his first public utterance of moment since then. He openly advocated a more liberal form of government for Ireland, and said that the great mistake made by the English in their treatment of Ireland lay in the fact that their policy was too obviously one of benevolent condescension. The Irish, he contended, being a proud and sensitive people, resent this attitude of patronage, whereas if they had the laws and institutions which their needs require, and to which the country is peculiarly adapted, they would become as loyal as the Scotch.

This address was delivered at Stirling, Scotland, and in Edinburgh it has created much commotion. The Scotch claim that the Irish in many essentials are more favored by the Government than they are themselves, and they attribute this to the fact that the loyalty of the people of Scotland has been mistaken by the Government for satisfaction, while the Irish, by manifesting dissatisfaction, have received many valuable concessions, although their agitations have been looked upon in most instances as outbreaks of disloyalty. Among the English politicians, Mr. Bannerman's speech is accepted as a trustworthy indication that the Government has decided to make a new departure in its Irish policy in the direction of greater liberalism. The Home Rulers are inclined to attribute this change to the necessity the Government finds itself under of properly recognizing the unity and strength of the Irish party in Parliament.

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THE IRON MARKET.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Although the iron industry of Pittsburgh is reported dull in all its various branches, a more hopeful feeling prevails among manufacturers that after the ushering in of the new year a general revival will take place. Some of the mills are running almost to their full capacity, while others are working half time, or have reduced wages sufficiently to enable them to furnish employment to their employes during the winter, rather than close down altogether. The demand for manufactured iron now is light, and a large portion of the stock being made at present cannot be disposed of, and as a consequence, prices are so low that the manufacturers were compelled to make a reduction in wages or close down entirely.

The demand for iron ore is very slow, and some of our largest consumers are not buying any more than will carry them along.

The pig iron trade during the past week has been fairly active, and many orders have been placed, but generally for small lots. Well-known brands of both mill and foundry are selling in a small way at rates that have been current for several months, but unknown are hard to dispose of at any price. Consumers generally prefer paying the prices for home irons with which they are familiar to taking the chances on iron they know nothing about, even at a reduction of a dollar or more per ton on the cost of the former. Recent sales have been made at the following quotations:

Gray Forge, Neutral	$16 00@16 50, 4 mos.
White and Mottled	14 50@15 00, 4 "
All-Ore Mill	17 00@17 50, 4 "
No. 1 Foundry	18 50@19 00, 4 "
No. 2 Foundry	16 50@17 00, 4 "
Foundry Charcoal	22 50@24 00, 4 "
Cold Blast, Charcoal	25 00@27 00, 4 "
Bessemer Iron	18 50@18 50, 4 "

The other day 500 tons of Bessemer was reported at $17 50 cash and 500 tons do. at $18 00, four months.

Muck bar continues very dull; the last sale reported was at $28, cash, which appears to be the ruling price.

The nail trade is dull as is usual at this season of the year, and no improvement is anticipated until spring. Nearly all the mills are shut down, or running only half time. Prices remain unchanged, however, and $2 is the ruling figure asked for iron nails, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash. Steel nails are quoted at $2 10@2 20, same terms.

The demand from natural gas companies keeps the wrought iron mills reasonably steady, but beyond that there is little doing. Prices remain nominally unchanged, as follows: Discounts on black butt-welded pipe, 45 per cent; on galvanized do., 35 per cent.; on black lap-welded pipe, 65 per cent.; on galvanized do., 45 per cent. Selected pipe or pipe cut to specified lengths, the discount is 5 per cent. less than rates above quoted. Two-inch oil well tubing, 12 cents per foot, net; 5⅝ inch oil well casing, 46 cents per foot, net.

There is no change to note in the merchant steel situation. Business continues dull and unsatisfactory at the following prices: Standard brands refined cast steel, 9½@10c; do., crucible machinery, 5@5½c; open-hearth and Bessemer, do., 2¾@3c. Steel nail slabs, $30 ⅌ ton, free on cars at works of seller.

Steel rails continue very dull. The asking price for heavy sections remains unchanged at $28, cash, free on cars at mill, but is is probably that a desirable order could be placed at $27. The last sale of old iron nails was reported at $19, and more offered at the same figure without finding buyers. Steel rail ends are quoted at $18, and bloom ends at $17 50.

Railway track supplies continue dull, and prices are little better than nominal. Spikes, 2c, 30 days; splice bars, 1 65@1 75c; track bolts, 2¼@2½c.

Scrap is very dull and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give accurate quotations. No. 1 wrought nominal at $17 50@18 50 per net ton; wrought turnings at $14 00@15 00; old car axles at $24@25 00; old car wheels, $15 00@16 00 per gross ton; cast borings, $11 00@12 00 per gross ton.

Blast furnace coke is quoted at $1 10 free on cars at ovens.

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IT was a Methodist parson this time, and an Ohio one at that; he hinted that it would be nice to go to Europe, as his throat trouble was getting worse, but the good deacon saw through the whole scheme, sent for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and consequently now enjoy a good sermon, delivered in a good, clear one.

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Blacker Clouds for Logan

(Springfield, Ill., Special.)

The full force of the party disaster is just beginning to be appreciated by the Republican leaders hereaways, and the gloom is almost impenetrable. Logan's enemies are beginning to plot the purpose of beating him out of the party nomination altogether, because they fear he may refuse to withdraw if it becomes apparent that any Republican besides himself could win. As corroborative evidence of the theory that a combined effort will be made to beat Logan, it will be observed that every Republican candidate for the Senate is industriously cultivating the acquaintance of some Democrat or other. If these fellows were sincere in their protestations of affection for Logan they would not be wandering after strange gods; and no one need be surprised to see a determined effort made to bar Logan out of the race before the Legislature meets.

Mr. Frank U. Christy, of Culmersville, Allegheny county, for whom Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, straightened both eyes under the effect of *cocaine*, suffered *no* pain from the cutting, and returned home the next day using both eyes as freely as if they had not been touched.

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Railroad Freight Discrimination.

(New York Star.)

These inequalities in rates of railroad passenger and freight charges cause great dissatisfaction throughout the country, and, inasmuch as the States afford no relief, Congress is asked to enact measures which will to such extent as is possible protect the farming and other agricultural interests from unjust discriminations. As an instance of this, it was shown in the debate that the freight charges exacted for transportation of wheat 150 miles from Abilene, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., was fifteen cents, while the rate from Kansas City to New York, say 1,200 miles, was five cents. In other words, in that section west of the Missouri river, where there is practically no railroad competition, it cost ten cents more to move a bushel of wheat 150 miles than to transfer it 1,200 miles east of the Missouri river.

◆

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

◆

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

◆

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

◆

Florida View of the Spanish Treaty.

(Key West News.)

"If the treaty is ratified by the Senate with this clause Key West is a doomed city. It would close up every cigar factory, force about 6,000 of our citizens out of employment, and entail a loss of about $2,000,000 in property." But Florida voted for Democratic free trade along with Louisiana. If the sugar and tobacco interest suffers it will be the work of their own hands. They will doubtless, however, rejoice in the fact that there is a Republican Senate and a wholesome batch of statesmen in the House. It is nearly time Southern statesmen looked a little more after live business than they do after dead issues and prejudices.

◆

Said handsome Tom to smiling Nell,
"Where did you find that mystic spell
That hovers 'round your every smile,
And would my throbbing heart beguile?"
Quoth laughing Nell, "You silly boy,
In SOZODONT,—the cream of joy."

The Fair Daughters of Fashion

Prefer SOZODONT to every other article for the teeth, because nothing renders those ornaments of the mouth so spotless, or imparts such an agreeable odor to the breath. Moreover, experience proves the article to be perfectly wholesome, which cannot be said of all dentifrices.

◆

Silver and Gold in the Arts.

[From the Hour.]

One of the hardest things to find out in the gold and silver discussion is the amount used up in the arts and manufactures. During this year the directors of the mints have sent thousands of circular letters to persons known to be engaged in such work. Over 5,000 replies show that 2,734 firms had used during the fiscal year that closed in June the total of $14 500,000 in gold and $5,500,000 in silver. An annual consumption of over $20,000,000 worth of precious metals is thus indicated.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Wonderful.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Sept. 25th, 1883.

"Very seldom do we read of an actual case of recovery, where hope had altogether been lost, to parallel that which was Monday investigated by a Dispatch reporter, who had heard in various quarters persons talking to their friends of a cure, seemingly little short of marvelous, that had been performed. The plain facts in the case referred to, without exaggeration, are these, as they were learned from the mother of the young man, his pastor and other persons well known in the community:

"William Lincoln Curtis is the name of the young man in question. He is now employed at H. K. Porter & Co.'s locomotive works in Pittsburgh, Pa. A year ago he resided with his mother on Grant street. About that time he went to bed one evening with a violent pain in his shoulder, the result, he thought, of a cold. The next morning the shoulder was greatly swollen, the pain was intense, and aches were felt all through his system. His case was speedily developed into a violent form of chronic rheumatism, among the first notable features of which was the paralysis of his left arm.

"He gradually grew worse, and in a few months the elbow and knee joints and both ankles became enormously enlarged. In March last the check bones began to enlarge, and upon his left side particularly, spreading his face out of all resemblance to his former self. The pain in all his joints became intense; fever, with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such an indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he was called away. At this time physicians well known in Pittsburgh informed his parents that they could give no hopes of recovery.

"The young man finally commenced taking that wonderful medicine, PERUNA. In two weeks quite a change for the better, was perceptible. In six weeks all the enlargement had been reduced completely, while in spirits and strength the patient was quite as well as he had ever been in his life. Nearly three weeks ago he resumed work as a machinist at his old place, able to perform as much labor as ever in his life.

"The mother of Willie Curtis, in stating all these facts, said: 'Indeed, I can not look upon the cure much less than as a miracle. I do not hesitate in sounding the praise of PERUNA, and in recommending it to all my friends.'"

The pastor of the church where the young man attended Sabbath school was visited, and he readily confirmed the facts of the deformed bones, the emaciated condition from disease, and of the doctors having given him up. He was greatly surprised at his improved condition. Said he, "If he had not spoken, I would not have known him."

sel9MWF&W-to-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all billous diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.,

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

Iron City College.

N. W. Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Affords unequaled facilities for thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men.

This Institution keeps abreast of the times, and possesses the unqualified support of upwards of 20,000 of its graduates, who are creditably filling positions of honor and trust in almost every city of the American Union.

☞N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address
J. C. SMITH'S SON.

SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00.

By J. C. SMITH, A. M. The latest, best and most comprehensive treatise on the science of Book-Keeping published. Specially adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges and Private Learners; also, as a work of reference for the Counting Room. au16-eod&W3m

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the worker absolutely true. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe16-1yW

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FINANCE AND TRADE

The Holiday Trade Taking Considerable Money.

Local Securities and Real Estate Quiet.

Weekly Review of Pittsburgh Markets.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

It is difficult to say anything new about the monetary situation. All the banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and borrowers experience no difficulty in securing all they desire when acceptable collateral can be given. With the exception of dealers in holiday goods, who are quite frequent in their calls for loans, the loan market is quiet and almost featureless. With a large majority of the iron mills only running half time, and many of them shut down entirely, the demand for money from that source is very light. The demand from the general mercantile trade is also very light at present, owing to the dullness existing in that branch. Bankers and business men generally, however, believe that the day is not far distant when a revival will take place, now that the holiday season is so near at hand. Merchants as a rule, are not buying any more than will carry them along until the January settlements are passed, after which time they will know exactly how they stand financially. Though the year just drawing to a close will go into history for the many failures which it has wrought among financial institutions throughout the country, the best informed financiers are of opinion that they have not been so disastrous as generally supposed. Eastern exchanges continues in liberal supply and trades at par for currency, which is a trifle scarce. Rates remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances; 5½@6½ per cent. for short time or call loans, and 6@8 per cent. for oil certificates.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges $1,087,357 87 | Balances 231,199 00

LOCAL SECURITIES.

In the local investment market there is nothing new to report. There is a good inquiry for gilt-edged securities, but owners refuse to sell at prices offered, believing that higher figures will be paid after the new year is entered upon. Edward F. Long sold 20 shares Exchange National Bank stock at 82¾. In January the borough of Braddock will offer for sale $85,000 5 per cent. water loan bonds, the first $15,000 maturing in ten years, and the remainder to be redeemed at the rate of $4,000 per year thereafter, until the loan is extinguished in 1907. The bonds are to be free from all State and borough taxes. The assessed value of private property in Braddock is given at $1,717,000. A bid of 82¼ was made for Pittsburgh and Western 6s yesterday, but 83½ seems to be the ruling price.

There were sales in Philadelphia yesterday of $2,000 Panhandle 7s, registered, at 118⅛, and $1,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6s at 105½.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market is fairly active, although the number of sales reported are few and far between. James W. Drape & Co. have sold three small brick houses, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Chartiers street, Allegheny, with lot 51x71 feet, for $4,000. They offered at auction a property, Nos. 18 and 20 Robinson street, but withdrew it on a bid of $5,900. Wm. Packer sold to Wm. Wait an acre of ground in the Second ward, McKeesport, for $600.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51¼
Reading Railroad	10⅝	11
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buf.	4	4½
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
United Cos. N. J.	196¾	....
Central Trans. Co.	38¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30s	116⅝	117½
P., C. & St. L. bonds	119	....
N. Pacific common	16¼	16⅜
N. Pacific preferred	39¾	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Philadelphia and Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W.	....	58¼

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Opens Firm, but Becomes Weak.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Money easy at 1@1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills firmer at 481; demand 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments easier.

3 per cent. bonds	101⅛	U. S. new 4s	120⅝
U. S. 4½s	113⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	126

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities quiet.

The stock market, after a firm opening and an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., became weak and depressed. Lackawanna was the special card, breaking from 97 at the close yesterday, to 92⅞, and 121,435 shares changed hands on the way down. The immediate cause of the break was the announcement that the White pool had liquidated some days ago at an average of 102¼@102½. This led to selling for long account, and shorts also increased their outstanding contracts. Delaware and Hudson was heavy, falling off from 82 to 78 on publication of the annual report, as filed with the Railroad Commission, which shows a deficiency of over $177,000 for the year. The bears made frequent raids on Western Union and broke the price from 58⅜ to 57½. The market closed weak at or near the lowest point of the day. Business of the day was active and large blocks of some leading shares were thrown on the market. The news current was bearish. It was reported that the Transcontinental Association could not agree, and that the Morgan Line had cut rates in the South. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong, rising 1¼, to 56, on the official statement that the company's indebtedness of the Panama railroad, $30,000, would be paid. Parties controlling the indebtedness have signified their intention of accepting the offer of the steamship company.

Lending rates continued comparatively easy, leading shares commanding 1-128@1-64 per cent. per diem for use.

Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to 3¾ per cent. lower.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 362,000 shares as follows: 121,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 Lake Shore, 20,000, Northwestern, 17,000 New York Central, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 63 000 St. Paul, 19,000, Union Pacific, 65,000 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	112¼	Louisville & Nash.	26
Erie 2ds	57½	Louisville & N. A.	10
Lehigh & Wilkes	9⅜	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Louisiana consols	75	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	103½	Memphis & Chas.	26⅛
St. Joe	110	Michigan Central	55
St. P. & S. C. 1st	116⅝	Min. & St. Louis	10
Tennessee 6s, old	41	Do. preferred	25
Tennessee 6s, new	41	Missouri Pacific	91⅛
Tex. Pac. L. G.	38	Mobile & Ohio	6½
Do Rio Grande	53⅜	Morris & Essex of	115
Union Pacific 1sts	113⅜	Nashville & Chat.	35
Do Land Grant	106½	N. J. Central	44¼
Do Sinking fund	118	Norfolk & W. pref	21
Virginia 6s	38	Northern Pacific	16⅛
Va. con. ex-m. con.	38	Do. preferred	39⅝
Do. deferred	4	Chicago & N. W.	86⅝
Adams Express	130	Do. preferred	123
Allegheny Central	3⅛	New York Central	85½
Alton & Terre H.	20	Ohio Central	1⅛
Do. preferred	70	Ohio & Miss	18¾
American Express	90	Do. preferred	68
B., C., R. & N.	55	Ontario & West	12
Can. Pacific	44⅛	Oregon Nav	70
Canada Southern	31	Oregon Transcon	13¼
Central Pacific	33¾	Oregon Improve't	18
Chesapeake & O.	5½	Pacific Mail	55⅝
Do. pref. 1sts	10	Panama	96
Do 2ds	7	Peoria D. & E.	12½
Chicago & Alton	128⅜	Pittsburgh	37½
Do. preferred	145	Pullman Pal. Car	6½
C., B & Q.	117¼	Reading	22
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	6
C., St. L. & Pitts.	6½	St. L. & S. F.	20
Do. preferred*	16⅜	Do. preferred	39
C., S. & C.	23	Do. 1st pref'd	84
Cleveland Col.	32	C., M. & St. P.	73⅜
Del. & Hudson	78¼	Do. preferred	105
Del., Lack. & W.	93⅛	St. P., M. & M.	80½
Den. & Rio G.	8⅜	St. P. & Omaha	25
Erie	14⅛	Do preferred	86
Do preferred*	30	Texas Pacific	12½
East Tennessee	3½	Union Pacific	48
Do. preferred	6	U. S. Express	58
Fort Wayne	126	Wab., St. L. & P.	5½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	38⅞	Do. preferred	12⅝
Do. preferred*	88⅜	Wells & Fargo Ex	107
Harlem†	189	W. U. Telegraph	57⅝
Houston & Texas	34	Homestake	9¼
Illinois Central	18¾	Ontario	18
Ind., B. & West	12	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	15⅞	Do. preferred	30
Lake Erie & West	9	Sutro	10
Lake Shore	63⅞		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market was quiet. Sales included Bodie, 2.20; Horn Silver, 4.00; Navajo, 2.05; Silver King, 5¼ (seller 10); Standard 02; Ophir, .13; Gould and Curry, 1.00; and Consolidated, Pacific 1.15.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 17.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	143½	A. & T. 1st 7s	122
Allouez Min. Co.	⅝	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	100⅞
Calumet & H.	142	A. & T. R. R.	76¾
Franklin	6	Boston & Albany	67⅝
Pewabic	1¼	Boston & Maine	166
Quincy	28	C., B. & Q.	117¼
Flint & P. M. pref.	88	Cin. San. & Cleve.	13
Osceola	9	Eastern R. R.	48⅞
Water Power	2¼	L. R. & Ft S.	24
Boston Land	5⅝	N. Y. & N. E.	10¼

San Francisco Stocks

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	20	Mexican	70
Belcher	60	Navajo	2
Best & Belcher	80	Ophir	70
Bodie Cons	2	Potosi	90
Chollar	2⅜	Savage	1½
Con. Virginia	35	Sierra Nevada	75
Gould & Curry	1⅛	Union Cons	65
Hale & Norcross	2⅜	Con. Pacific	1½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 17.—Consols for money, 99 5-16; account, 99⅜; Erie, 15¼; seconds, 58¾; New York Central, 89¾; Illinois Central, 23¼; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅝; St Paul, 78½. Sugar—Centrifugal, 13s 3d@13s 9d; Muscavado afloat, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Linseed oil, 20s@20s 6d. Turpentine, 23s 6d.

PARIS, December 17.—Rentes, 78f 30c.

ANTWERP, December 17.—Refined petroleum 18¼@18⅜f.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales. Breadstuffs—Demand fair and market firm. Bacon—Long clear 33s 6d; short clear 34s 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

The changeable weather and the bad condition of the roads during the past week has restricted business in all departments of trade to a considerable extent, and the volume reached was probably not so large as that of last week. The closing down of the Bessmer Steel Works at Braddock on Tuesday, throwing 1,600 men out of employment, is already being felt among our merchants, and the prospects for an improvement in that direction for some time are not very encouraging.

FLOUR—The low prices which have prevailed for flour during the past few months have no doubt been satisfactory to the consumers but not so with the manufacturers, as much complaint has been heard recently of the small profits on flour. The millers in this city claim the price of flour is too low, and unless there is an advance soon, or a decline in the price of wheat they will be compelled to close down. It is understood the management of some of the establishments in this county are now considering the advisability of the shut down plan. They admit the price of wheat is lower to-day than for years, but say flour has suffered the greatest reduction. The profit for grinding, they claim, is and has for some time past been very small; in fact, so small that those turning out a choice quality of flour at present prices are losing rather than making money. Where cheaper grades can be substituted the profits, of course, are large enough to justify them in keeping their machinery in operation, but, as above stated, dealers who handle nothing but choice brands, made from the best wheat obtainable, cannot compete with their neighbors who run in cheaper grades, and their only salvation is to close down until there is a change in their favor.

WHEAT—The market for low grades of wheat is dull and prices weak, but high grades are very firm and bring 4@5c more.

CORN—The market is unsettled, and prices cover a wide range. Good sound ear corn is scarce and firm, while damp, new corn is dull, weak and in buyers' favor. Shelled is plenty and the market dull.

OATS—There is nothing specially new to note in the market for oats. Old white oats are scarce and higher; in fact, all grades are firmer than they were a week ago on light receipts.

MILLFEED—Millfeed of all kinds is firm and finds ready sale at our quotations. Hay is reported scarce throughout the country districts, and full prices are obtained for choice lots.

On 'Change yesterday the following sales were made: Three cars No. 1 timothy hay, spot, $12 50; one car cornmeal, spot, at $14 75, and one car do, at $13 25.

MISCELLANEOUS—The market for farm products during the past week has undergone no material changes, and prices have remained about nominal throughout. The demand for everything has been of moderate size, but the supply has been rather light, and full prices have been asked. The cold weather the past few days has stiffened prices for poultry and game of all kinds, and also increased the supply somewhat. Dairy products have also felt the effect of the cold wave, and the market is very firm at our quotations. Potatoes have advanced a trifle on light receipts and increased demand. Vegetables of all kinds are a trifle weaker on liberal arrivals.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has been slow and unsatisfactory. Coffees are steady and unchanged. Sugars are weak, and prices have been shaded down a trifle on all grades since our last weekly review. Molasses continues firm and prices are firmly maintained on choice lots. Teas are firmer on the late advance in New York. Canned goods are doing fairly at quotations. Foreign fruits are meeting with a fair holiday demand, and prices are firm.

PROVISIONS—There have been no changes in provisions since our last weekly report and are nominal. The market is firmer, and an advance is being talked of among our dealers, owing to the stronger feeling in Chicago.

FISH—The market remains steady and unchanged. The demand is fair and prices firm for choice grades.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
WHEAT.				
December	71⅝	71⅞	71¼	71
January	71⅝	72⅜	71¼	71⅝
February	72⅛	72⅝	71¾	72
May	78⅜	79	78	78⅝
Cash wheat	71¼	....	....	....
CORN				
December	....	....	......	37¾
January	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35¼
February	34	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
May	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
Cash corn	37⅝	....	....	....
OATS.				
December	....	....	....	24⅜
January	24⅜	....	....	24⅝
February	24	....	....	24⅝
May	28⅛	......	....	28⅛

Car lots—Wheat, 484; corn, 133; oats, 36.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn. patents	$5 50	@	5 75
Fancy winter patents	5 50	@	5 75
Fancy family winter	4 75	@	5 00
Choice family (cu'ered wintr)	4 50	@	4 75
XX family (medium winter)	4 25	@	4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@	4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 00	@	4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@	6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@	7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@	3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	2 75	@	
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	65	@	70
Do country	62	@	65
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	84	@	85
No. 1 Fultz	81	@	82
No. 2	78	@	80
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	45	@	50
High mixed shelled old	43	@	45
Prime yellow ear, new	46	@	47
Mixed ear, new	45	@	46
New yellow shelled	44	@	45
New mixed, shelled	40	@	43
OATS—No. 2 white	31½	@	32½
Light mixed	30	@	30½
Black mixed	29	@	30
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@	64
Western	61	@	62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	58	@	75
Western	60	@	70
Canada	85	@	88

MILLFEED—Bran, firm; spring, in bulk, $13 50 per ton; winter wheat bran $13 75@14 25. City mills, in sacks, $15 00; middlings $17 00@20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $20 00@21 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $18 00@19 00. No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do, $12 00@14 00.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50; choice, assorted, $3 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 60@1 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $1 85@2 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 65@1 70; Limas 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Choice country 18@20c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@10c; prime creamery 28@30c; choice creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 13@13¼c; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13½@13¾c; Sweitzer 12½@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 75@5 00; in barrels $14 00@15 00.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs 26@27c per dozen; pickled 20@22c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—We quote 40@45@50c, according to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $3 00@4 00 per box; lemons $3 00@3 50 per box; bananas $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks $2 50@3 00; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail $1 65@1 75; pheasants $4 50@5 00; squirrels $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits 20@25c per pair. Venison—Saddles 15@18c; dressed do. hide on 13@14c; whole deer 8@10c. Pigeons 35c per pair.

HOPS—36@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 44@45c per bushel on track; from store 50c; Jersey sweets $4 50@4 75 per barrel; Baltimores $3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c per pair; dressed 10@12c per lb.; turkeys 8@10c per lb. live wgt; dressed 12½@14c per lb.

PORK—We quote at 5@6c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 6½@7c; roasted, $1 65@1 75 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed 1½@1¾c; all wool, ½@¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; large $4 75@5 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do in cakes 6@6¼c. city do 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 60@1 65 per barrel; celery, 30@40c per dozen, cabbage in bulk, $5 00@6 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio washed 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50.

Groceries.

Sugars.	
Stand cut loaf	7 @
Powdered	7 @
Standard granulated	6¾@ 6⅞
Palisade	6½@
Confec'trs A	6½@
Standard A	6 @
Pa'ace	5⅞@
Crescent A	5⅞@
Windsor A	5¾@
Ridgewood A	5⅝@
Choice lt. yel	5½@ 5⅝
Good do	5¼@
Fair do	5 @ 5⅛
Common do	4¾@
Green Coffees.	
Fancy Rio	13 @14
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13½
Prime Rio	12 @
Good do	11½@
Fair do	9½@ 11
Old Gov Java	18 @22
Maracaibo	13 @15
Mocha	24 @25
Santos	12 @13
Laguayra	10½@14
Roasted Coffees	
In papers	14¾@18
In bulk	13¼@14¾
Lower grades	11½@12½
Java in pap's	25¾@27½
Java in bulk	24¾@25½
Spices—Whole.	
Cloves	14 @17
Allspice	7 @
Sifted	9 @
Cassia	8 @
Pepper	18½@19
Nutmeg	60 @75

Syrups.	
Maple flav'd	30 @33
Choice sugar syrup	35 @
Good do. do	28 @30
Rock candy d'ps ½ bbls	90 @
Blackstrap	19 @
New Orleans Molasses.	
Fancy, new c	53 @55
Choice	50 @52
Prime	49 @50
Good	47 @48
Salt.	
No. 1 per bbl	$ 95
Extra	1 05
Dairi	1 35
Coarse Cryst Salt	1 35
Starch.	
Gloss	6 @8
Corn	6½@8
Rice.	
Head Carolina	7 @7½
Choice do	6¾@7
Prime do	6¼@6½
Rangoon	5¾@6
Louisiana	5 @6½
Soda	
Bi Carb in kgs	4 @4½
Do assort pap's	6 @
Do do ½ pap's	6½@
Sal soda in kegs	1½@
do in bbls	1½@
Granulated do 60lb boxes	2 @
Candles.	
Star, full w'gt	12 @
Hotel	12 @
Stearine	11 @

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$3 25
Lon. Lay's do	3 55
Muscatels, new	3 25
New Valencia	9¾@10
Old Valencia	8¾@
Ondara do	13 @13½
Seedless	3 55
Sultanas	9 @
Dates	5 @5¾
Currants	5⅛@ 5½
Prunes	5½@6
New French 60s	11½@12
Do 70s	10¾@
Do 80s	10 @
Do 90s	9 @
Equal quantities of each	10½@

Almonds, Lan doc	25 c
Do Ivica	23 c
Do shelled	40 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c
Sicily filberts	14 c
Smyrna figs	15 @18
Maccaroni	8 @12
Vermicelli	8 @12
Tapioca	4½@
Brazil nuts	12 @
Cocoanuts ₩ 100	5 00
Lemon peel ₩ lb	18 c
Pecans	12½c
Sage	4½c
Citron ₩ lb	30@35 c
Almonds, Sicily	20 c

CANNED GOODS.

M'w fat peas new	$1 65@1 75
No. 2 peas	80@85
Rasp'brs new	1 20@1 25
Strawberries	1 00@1 10
Gooseberries	1 00@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55
Extra do	2 25@
Sean peaches	1 70@1 90
Pickles, ½ bbl 600	3 25
Do bbl 1,200	5 50
½ bbls 1,200	4 00@
Do bbls 2,400	7 50@
Winslow's corn	1 37
Other brands	85c@1 00
Baker's corn	@1 15

Red cherries	90c@1 10
Lima beans, 2lbs	1 25
Soak do do	90c@
String do do	85c@
Pumpkins do	@95c
Damson plums, 2 lbs	1 10
Greengages	1 60
Egg plums	1 60
California apricots	2 60
Do pears	3 00
Do greengage	2 60
Do egg	2 75
Tomatoes	85 @90 c
Salmon, 1lb	1 35@1 45
Kinney do	1 80@
Blackberries	90c

TEAS.

Oolong, Amoy fair	21@23
do do good	24@25
do do superior	27@29
do do fine	29@31
Formosas, good	30@35
do superior	[illegible]
do fine	33@37
do choice	38@45
do choicest	47@
Japan, common	18@20
do medium	20@25
do fine	25@30
do choice	32@42
Hysen, 1st	38@40
Hyson, 2d	25@30
do Young, 1st	60@70
do do 2d	18@26
Gunpowder, 1st	65@84
Twankays	17@21
Congou, choice	47@52
do fine	37@41
Imperial, 1st	40@52
Souchongs, fair to good	20@24
do superior	25@29
do fine to choice	32@47
Pekoe Souchongs, fine	27@30
do do choice	32@42
Pekoes, fine	32@42
do choice	47@62
do broken	22@42

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	10½c
Medium do do do	10¾c
Small do do do	11 c
Breakfast bacon	9¾c
Sugar cured shoulders	8¼c
S. C. roulets (boneless shoulders)	9½c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
Do do flats	13½c
Do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Do clear sides	8¼c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$12 50
Family pork, light pieces	13 00
Lard, tierces, 325 lbs	7¾c
Do ½ bbls, 125 lbs	8 c
Do tubs, 60 lbs	8 c
Do buckets, 20 lbs	8¼c
Do in pails, 3 lbs	9 c
Do do 5 lbs	8¾c
Do do 10 lbs	8½c
Do tin cans, 50 lbs	7¾c
California sausage—Bologna	6½c

Fish.

Mess mackerel	$15 00@30 00
No. 1 do	16 00@25 00
No. 2 do	10 00@14 00
No. 2 medium	10 00@
No. 3 large do	11 00@
No. 3 medium	7 00@
No. 3 small	5 00@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@ 7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	3 75@ 4 75
White fish per ½ bbl, 100	@ 6 10
Lake trout, per 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, per 100	3 50@
Lake herring	2 50@ 3 50
George's codfish	6 00@ 7 00
Medium do	4 50@ 5 50
Boneless codfish	5 00@ 9 00
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring, per box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@ 6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	9 50@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s per case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s per case	18 50@25 00

THE OIL MARKET.

A Quiet and Almost Featureless Day at the Exchanges.

At the oil exchanges yesterday trading was fairly active, and values during the early hours of business were well sustained by heavy buying. During the afternoon, however, the load became tiresome and considerable dumping was done, and the market became weak and feverish. Early in the day Fisher No. 8 was reported doing 80 barrels per hour, but later the casing bursted and flooded the well with water. On receipt of this news the market firmed a trifle on increased buying orders, but the advance was short winded, and values again took the downward track. The market fluctuated fractionally from that time until the close, the lowest price touched being 72¼ cents. The last sales were made at 72⅝ cents.

The news from the field was unimportant and had no effect on the market. A gauge of the wells showed no material change from yesterday.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	73¼c	Lowest	72¼c
Highest	73½c	Close	72⅝c

	Barrels.
Charters	76,905
Average charters	38,618
Shipments	75 283
Average shipments	77,102
Runs	71,986
Average runs	60,666
Clearances	2,910,000

Exchange stock—Sale, $500.

New York refined, 7⅜c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½
Head Light, 160 deg	9 @ 9½
Water White	10¼@11
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15⅛
Ohio Test Oil, 120 deg. flash	8¾@ 9¼

ALL QUIET IN THE FIELD.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, PA., December 17.—The field was very quiet to-day. Fisher No. 8 burst her casing about noon, and is now flowing about 200 barrels per hour, most of which is water. The McBride is still holding up to about 100 barrels per hour. No new wells can be brought in this week. Fisher No. 4, Armstrong No. 3, and Lappe No. 1 will reach the sand next week. None of them, however, are of much importance. The total production of the Thorn Creek field this morning was 11,080 barrels. Conners No. 2 was shot late this afternoon. She responded immediately, and the gauge from 6 to 7 showed an average of 100 barrels per hour.

BRADFORD, December 17.—Crude oil market dull and steady: National Transit and Tidewater runs Tuesday, 64,798 barrels; total shipments, 99,228 barrels; charters, 62,301 barrels; clearances, 1,496,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 73⅜c; closed at 72⅝c; highest price, 73⅜c; lowest, 72¼c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 17.—National Transit Certificates opened at 74c; highest, 74c; lowest, 72¼c; closed, 72⅝c; shipments for entire oil regions, 99,227 barrels; runs for entire oil regions, 64,698 barrels; charters, 62,301 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., December 17.—National Transit Certificates opened at 74c; highest 74c; lowest 72¼c; closed at 72⅝c. Sales, 1,567,000 barrels; clearances, 5,634,000 barrels; runs, 71,086 barrels; shipments, 94,268 barrels; charters, 62,301 barrels. Oil Exchange stock $400 bid, $490 asked.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—DECEMBER 17.—Flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand; irregular prices touched higher; range advancing ⅜c over latest prices yesterday, receded toward the close and closed ¼c over yesterday; sales ranged December 71½@72c, closed at 71⅝c; January 71⅝@72⅜c, closed at 71⅝@71¾c; February 72¼@72⅝c, closed at 72⅛c; May 78⅜@79c, closed at 78⅝c; No. 2 Chicago spring 71⅛@71⅝c, closed at 71⅝c; No. 3, 59@60c; No. 2 red 73@73½c, closed at 73c; No. 3 red 59@61c.

CORN—In good demand; May attracting more attention, while the year ruled quiet and closed 1½c under yesterday; May ⅜c higher; cash 37¾@38½c, closed at 37⅛c; January 35⅜@35½c, closed at 35⅝c; February 34⅞@34⅞c, closed at 34⅞c; May 37¼@37⅝c, closed at 37⅝@37⅝c.

OATS—Firmer at ¼@⅜c higher; cash and December 24⅜@24⅝c; January and February 24⅝c; May 28⅜@28⅝c, closed at 28¼c.

RYE—Firmer at 52c.

BARLEY—Dull at 54c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1 35.

PORK—In fair demand, showing little change; cash $10 70@10 75; January $10 75@10 80, closed at $10 70@10 72½; February $10 80@10 92½, closed at $10 80@10 82½; March $10 90@10 97½, closed at $10 90@10 92½.

LARD—Quiet and nominally unchanged; cash 6 57½@6 60c; December 6 57½@6 60c; January 6 57½@6 62½c, closed at 6 60c; February 6 62½@6 67½c, closed at 6 65@6 67½c; March 6 70@6 75c, closed at 6 72½@6 75c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 4 62½@4 75c; short rib 5 55c; short clear 5 95@6 00.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 23@25c.

Receipts—Flour, 25,000 barrels; wheat, 265,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 85,000 bushels; rye, 8,500 bushels; barley, 41,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 30,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 138,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 bushels; rye, 495 bushels; barley, 25 000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Lower; declined ⅛c.

CORN—Quiet; February declined ⅛c.

OATS—Quiet; December declined ⅛c.

PORK—Nominally unchanged.

LARD—Quiet and firm; December and March advanced 2½c.

New York—DECEMBER 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; receipts, 22,000 barrels; exports, 7,500 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots ⅛@⅜c higher, closing heavy; options a trifle lower; receipts, 19,000 bushels; exports, 111,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 81½c; hard No. 2 Duluth 84½c; No. 3 red 75⅝c; No. 2 red January, sales of 776,000 bushels at 80⅞@81c, closing at 80⅞c; February, sales of 1,432,000 bushels at 82⅜@83⅛c, closing at 82⅞c; March, sales of 336,000 bushels at 84⅞@85⅜c, closing at 84⅞c; April, sales of 568,000 bushels at 86⅝@87⅛c, closing at 86⅞c; May, sales of 588,000 bushels at 88⅝@88⅞c, closing at 88⅝c; June, sales of 144,000 bushels at 89⅞@90c, closing at 89⅞c. Corn—Spot lots steady and fairly active; options weak; receipts, 121,000 bushels; exports, 95,000 bushels; ungraded 46@49½c; No. 3, 46½@47c; steamer 47½@49c; steamer yellow 48@49c; ungraded yellow 49c; do. white 50c. No. 2 December 53⅜@54c, closing at 54c; January 47⅞@48c, closing at 47⅞c; February 46⅛@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c; March 46⅜c; May 46⅝@46⅞c, closing at 46⅞c. Oats ⅛@¼c higher; receipts, 7,000 bushels; exports, 765 bushels; Western mixed 32@33½c; white western 34@38c. Hay dull and easy. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; options 5 points lower and dull, closing steady; sales 15,250 bags; December 8 00c; January 8,05@8 10c; February 8,25c; March 8,35c; April 8,45@8,50; May 8,56c; June 8,60c. Sugar quiet; confectioners' A 5 13-16c. Molasses steady. Rice in moderate demand. Petroleum firm. United 72⅝c. Tallow steady at 6c. Rosin dull. Eggs quiet and barely steady. Pork steady and more active. Beef quiet and steady. Lard weak; Western steam spot 6,97½@7,00c; January 6.89@6.96c; February 6,95@6.98c; March 7.01@7.07c; May 7.18c; June 7.25c. Butter dull. Cheese quiet and firm. Lead weak; common $3 62½. Others unchanged.

Baltimore, DECEMBER 17.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine, $2 25@2 65; extra, $2 75@3 37; family, $3 40@4 50. Wheat—Western higher and more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, 77¼@79c; December, 78⅛@78½c; January, 79⅜@79⅝c; February, 80⅞@81¼c; March, 82⅜@82⅝c; May, 85¼c. Corn—Western steady and fairly active; mixed spot and December, 47⅜@47⅝c; January, 45⅜@45½c; February, 45@45⅜c; steamer, 45⅛@45⅜c. Oats steady and scarce; Western white, 32@33c; mixed 31c. Rye quiet at 60@62c. Provisions steady. Lard—Refined, 8¼c. Butter easy and quiet; Western packed, 12@21c. Eggs firm at 26@27c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9⅜c. Sugar lower and dull; A soft, 5⅜c. Copper—Refined, quiet at 11½@12½c.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at decline: No. 2 Milwaukee 69⅜c; December 69⅜c; January 70⅛c bid; February 70½@70⅝c. Corn nominal; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 37@38c. Oats higher; No. 2, 25@26c; No. 2 white 28⅛c. Rye nominally unchanged; No. 1, 52c. Barley very quiet; No. 2 spring 56¼c bid; No. 3 extra firm at 44c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Live hogs quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet; best new cream 12@13c. Eggs firmer at 21@23c. Receipts—Flour 20,000 barrels; wheat 171,000 bushels; barley 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 1,000 barrels; wheat 465 bushels; barley 10,000 bushels.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 17.—Flour dull; high grades $3 65@4 00. Corn dull and nominal in sacks; white and yellow 48c. Oats—Western firm at 36@37c. Cornmeal quiet at $2 20. Pork in fair demand at $11 50. Lard quiet; tierce refined 7⅛c; keg 7⅜c. Barley steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7¾@11c. Sugar demand active; common to good common 3½@3⅝c; fair to fully fair 3¾@4⅛c; prime to choice 4¼@4⅜c; prime 4½c. Molasses in fair demand; common 20c; fair 26@27c; prime to choice 31@43c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 4½@5½c. Bran scarce and firm at 85c. Cottonseed crude oil 33½@34c; refined 39@40c. Sight exchange on New York $1 per $1,000 premium; sterling 481.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 17.—Flour steady and in good demand: family $3 00@3 35; fancy $3 60@3 90. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red 74c; receipts, 3,500 bushels; shipments, 15,000 bushels. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 40½c. Oats quiet and firm at 27½@28c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 64@65c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall 70c. Pork quiet and firm at $11 25@11 50. Lard in fair demand at 6,65c. Bulkmeats firmer but not quotably higher. Bacon stronger. Whisky firm at $1 11. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged.

Toledo—DECEMBER 17.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 red cash 67c; December 67c asked; January 67⅝c; February 69¼c; May 74⅜c; No. 2 soft, 77½c bid. Corn dull; No. 2 cash 39c asked; the year 38½c asked; January 37c asked; May 18⅛c bid. Oats dull; No. 2 cash 18⅜c; May 30¼c asked. Cloverseed dull; prime cash and December $4 20; January $4 25 asked. Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels, oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, none.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle at these yards this week were fair and prices a shade lower for prime steers, but lower grades brought full quotations. A large number were reported for this evening's market, causing the market to close very weak, as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$ 5 50@5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5 25
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Stockers and feeders	3 50@4 50
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2 00@3 50
Fresh cows, per head	25 00@40 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were liberal this week, and the market active at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$ 4 40@4 50
Yorkers	4 30@4 40
Roughs	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was fair and the market very firm. We quote:

Extra, 100 to 110 lb wethers	$ 4 30@4 60
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3 60@4 00
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	3 00@3 40
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	1 50@2 50
Lambs firm at	3 50@5 25

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, December 15, 1884.

"For the first time within my recollection," said a dealer to-day, "all the stock offered at these yards was sold at noon. I went there about 11 o'clock with the view of buying, but I found everything—cattle, hogs and sheep—gone."

The supply of cattle was fair, but the demand was equal, and all offerings were disposed of early at the following quotations: Prime, 6½@7¼c; fair to good, 6@6¼c; light, 4½@4¾c; common, 3@3½c; bulls, 3@4¼c; fresh cows, $20 00@50 00, according to quality; dry cows, 3½@4c; calves, 7c.

There was a full supply of hogs, but the pens were cleared at an early hour, at the following prices: Tops, 4@4½c; Yorkers, 4@4¼c; roughs, 3@3½c.

Sheep were in light supply. The demand was good, and all offerings sold readily at appended prices: Prime, 4½c; common, 2¾@3½c; lambs, 5@5½c.

Following were the receipts over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to date:

Name.	*Where From.*	*Number.*
C. Volbrecht	Ohio and Ill	97
A. Greenwald	Mo	40
Needy & Smith	Mo	95
Henry Alcorn	Pa	159
R. Brown	Ohio	10
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill	122
Andy Fromm	Ill	54
H. Hirsch & Co	Ill	18
I. Welf	Ill	58
J. Barkley	Ill	38
Arnold & Co	Ill	22
L. Reizenstein	Ill	18
E. Wolf	Ill	18
J. A. Franks	Ohio	126
John Allen	Pa	57
H. Hockenberger	Ohio	45
John Zimmer	Pa	61

New York, DECEMBER 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,900 head, including 200 head for exportation; a slow trade in all sorts, except very choice and fancy steers at $1 00 per head lower; 85 carloads of unsold poor to prime steers sold at $4 50@6 80 per cwt.; extra and fancy, $7 00@7 55, with a bunch of 25 Christmas steers of 1,900 pounds average on exhibition that cost $8 10 per cwt. in the yards here; fat but rather plain steers sold at $5 90@6 30 per cwt.; exports 1,340 quarters of beef, 270 carcasses of mutton.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,100 head; good and prime stock firm and fairly active; common to prime at $3 50@5 50 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts 10,100 head; no sales and live weight nominal at $4 15@4 65 per cwt.

Chicago—DECEMBER 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; rough packing $3 90@4 20; packing and shipping $4 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market slow, weak and generally unchanged; export grades $5 75@6 25; good to choice shipping $5 40@6 00; common to medium $4 00@5 00; Texas steers $3 00@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 400 head; market steady; inferior to fair $2 00@3 00; medium to good $3 25@4 00; Christmas sheep 4 75@5 25.

Kansas City—DECEMBER 17.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; good butchers' steady; others quiet at $3 20@4 50; good to choice shipping $4 50@5 00; common to medium $4 00@4 40; feeders $3 75@4 25; cows $2 80@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market opened steady, but closed 5c lower; lots of 225 to 350 pounds $3 90@4 15, mainly $3 90@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 131 head; market steady; fair to good $2 00@2 60.

St. Louis—DECEMBER 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 200 head; good shipping and local demand; exports $5 80@6 00; good to choice shipping $5 25@5 75; fair to medium $4 60@5 00; fair to good butchers' steers $4 00@4 50; stockers $2 75@3 50; feeders $3 50@4 00; Texans $3 00@3 75.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; shipments, 800 head; better demand; inferior to fair $2 00@2 60; medium to good $2 75@3 00; extra $3 75@4 00.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 17.—Live hogs steady; common and light $3 40@4 20; packing and butchers' $4 15@4 55; receipts, 11,300 head; shipments, 885 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The market was more quiet in all departments, and although prices on cotton goods were very steady, there was the usual inactivity attending the holidays and closing business of the year.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Turpentine dull at 31@31½c.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Leather—Demand fair and market firm.

Wool Markets

NEW YORK, December 17.—Wool quiet and steady; Texas 13@22c.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade the past week, says: Continued rains favor autumn sown crops, especially wheat. The stoppage of threshing and the effect of the damp atmosphere on corn in transit has largely reduced the output, but the mildness of the weather renders trade slow and dragging, the tendency being against sellers. Sales of English wheat the past week amounted to 61,340 quarters at 30s 1d, against 70,130 quarters at 39s 5d during the corresponding period last year. Foreign trade is depressed by the weather. Two cargoes arrived off coast, five cargoes sold, two remained, ten due. Flour is depressed by recent large arrivals. Maize is scarce and firm. Barley is quiet. Oats are dull. Beans and peas are unchanged.

A Novel Contest on Skates

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SCOTTDALE, PA., December 17.—A twenty-six-hour race at the skating rink began last night at 7:10, and ended to-night at 9:10. The entries were Walter Herrington, William Eicher, Thomas Rodgers, William Johnston and Jacob Swatzengrover. The race was won by Herrington, who scored 158 miles; Johnston, 157; Rodgers, 156; Eicher, 155; Swatzengrover, 115. Eicher finished on his 155th mile, and was carried home on a stretcher.

CATARRH

That pure, sweet, safe and effective American distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossom called SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, with one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Improved Inhaler, all in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

Complete Local and Constitutional Treatment for every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Cold or Influenza to loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Catarrhal Consumption, in every package.

Clergymen, Vocalists,

And Public Speakers without number owe their present usefulness and success to Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Rev. Dr. Wiggin says: "One of the best remedies for Catarrh—nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering—is Sanford's Radical Cure. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."

Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Weary sufferer from rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the stomach, they prevent and cure ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills. 25c.

Editor Haines to Leave Altoona.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALTOONA, December 17.—The Altoona daily, weekly and Sunday *Call* of this city will cease publication next week. The owner, E. B. Haines, will embark in business at Harrisburg with a morning Republican penny paper. The firm name will be Spurgeon & Haines.

MARRIED.

LEIPER—MAGEE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, December **16, 1884**, by Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry, MARY BALFOUR LEIPER to WM. ADDISON MAGEE, of Pittsburgh.

BROWN—KIRKWOOD—On Thursday, December **11th**, at **4** P. M., at the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. J. M. Duff, assisted by Rev. E. P. Cowan, ROBERT H. BROWN, of Mansfield, Pa., and LIDA THAW KIRKWOOD, of Pittsburgh.

BROWN—WHITTEN—On Tuesday evening, December **9, 1884**, at the Sixth Presbyterian church, by the Rev. James Whitten, assisted by the Rev. H. T. McClelland, Miss EMMA WHITTEN, daughter of Mrs. B. B. Whitten, to Mr. ARTHUR G. BROWN, of Schenectady, New York.

KELLY—HODGSON—On Wednesday, November **26, 1884**, at the Episcopal residence, by Rev. Ward, EDWARD KELLY, Jr., to Miss CLEMENTINA L. HODGSON.

DIED.

FRIEL—On Sunday morning, December **16, 1884**, MARY ANN FRIEL, mother of Edward Friel, aged fifty-eight years.

DESIO—On November **29, 1884**, at his residence in Rome, Italy, FERDINAND SANTONI DESIO, son-in-law of Oswald Keller, of Hazelwood.

RANKIN—On Tuesday, December **16, 1884**, at **10:30** A. M., Miss ELIZA RANKIN.

ANDERSON—On Tuesday morning, December **16, 1884**, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, aged sixty-four years.

HUTCHINSON—On Tuesday, December **16, 1884**, at **6:25** o'clock A. M., ALEXANDER HUTCHINSON, aged fifty-eight years, lately of Grand Gulf.

MORRISON—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, December **11, 1884**, at **2 45** o'clock, OLIVE A., wife of Samuel Morrison, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

McCLUNG—On Wednesday, December **10, 1884**, at **5:30** P. M., J. M. G. McCLUNG, aged thirty-seven years.

MULLEY—On Tuesday, December **9, 1884**, PATRICK F. MULLEY, aged forty-one years.

TURNER—On Thursday morning, December **11, 1884**, at **6:15** o'clock, SAMUEL TURNER, in his sixty-ninth year.

MANION—On Thursday morning, December **11, 1884**, at **6** o'clock A. M., JAMES MANION, aged twenty-seven years.

DOUGLASS—MATILDA DOUGLAS, aged fifty-nine years and eleven months, at the residence of her son-in-law, Harry Townsend, December **12, 1884**, at **6.30** P. M., at **56** Beaver avenue.

STUCK—On Friday, December **12, 1884**, SOPHIE KEAGEL, wife of G. C. Stuck.

SULLIVAN—On Sunday, December **14, 1884**, at the residence of her mother, corner Neville and Bishop streets, Mt. Washington, Miss ANNIE SULLIVAN, aged seventeen years, nine months and twenty days.

CASKINS—On Sunday morning, December **14, 1884**, at **9 30**, FREDERICK CASKINS, aged forty-three years.

DALY—On Monday morning, December **15, 1884**, EDWARD DALY, aged eighty years.

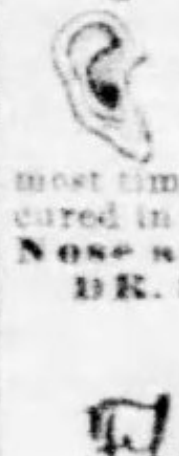
ENGLISH—On Monday, December **15, 1884**, at **6** P. M., SAMUEL ENGLISH, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

MILLS—On Monday, December **15, 1884**, at **8:10** P. M., Mrs. SARAH ANN MILLS, aged thirty-seven years and sixteen days.

COSTELLO—On Monday, December **15, 1884**, at **5** o'clock A. M., DANIEL COSTELLO, aged thirty-seven years.

SULLIVAN—On Sunday, December **14, 1884**, at **8** P. M., ANNIE, daughter of Maria and the late Edward Sullivan, aged seventeen years, nine months and twenty days.

CATARACT BLINDNESS



is caused by loss of transparency of the lens, behind the pupil. Sight is restored **90** times out of **100**, by removal of the opaque body. The pain of the operation is never very severe, and under the effect of the new anaesthetic, by simply putting a few drops in the eye the operation is borne by the most timid. The best possible results are secured in all operations on the **Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat** by

DR. SADLER, 804 Penn avenue

Fleming Bros. of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of RICHARD ATEN, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, with affidavit, to

F. H. STEVENSON,
J. S. ATEN,
20-6:W Administrators, Moon, Pa.

HEMORRHOIDS,

Blind, Bleeding and Itching, Positively Cured by Cuticura.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation and remove the *cause*, will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

ITCHING PILES.

The Price of Cuticura of no Account.

I was taken, for the first time in my life, with Blind Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching Piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. *One application relieved the itching*, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter.

O. C. KIBBY.
62 West street, Concord, N. H.

PILES 20 YEARS.

A Martyr for 20 Years Cured.

Having been a martyr to Piles for twenty years, I was advised by a friend to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did, and am thankful to state that I am now perfectly relieved, and hope permanently so. RICHARD NORMAN.
New York.

P. S. I would send you my address, but I prefer to remain in obscurity.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies. F. N. MARTIN.
Virden, Ill.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great.

AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.
Higgston, Ga.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, are a positive cure of Species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, and Inherited Diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

VELVETY Hands and Skin from CUTICURA SOAP.

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Our annual display of articles suitable for holiday and wedding presents, greatly exceeds all former ones in extent, variety and excellence, and includes full lines of

Artistic Furniture,
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Below is our premium list. Every article has been carefully selected and we guarantee complete satisfaction:

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1st cash	$5,000	2d cash	$3,000	3d cash	$2,500
4th cash	2,000	5th cash	1,500	6th cash	1,000
7th piano	750	8th piano	600	9th piano	500
10th, carriage	350	11th, buggy	250	12th, gold watch	200
13th, gun	150	14th, gold watch	125	15th, gold watch	100

100 $50 sewing machines worth in cash 5,000
100 elegant albums, worth in cash $1,000 100 elegant albums, worth in cash 750
50 American silver watches, worth in cash $1,250. 500 elegant bound books 1,000

The above premiums will be ready after March 10th, as soon as the awards are made by the Committee, which will have charge of the allotment. In addition to the premiums, we will mail, postpaid, to every new subscriber who follows our directions a present, independent of the premium, worth from 15 to 25 cents. These will be forwarded as soon as the subscription is received. No person will be permitted to participate in our premiums unless he sends ONE DOLLAR for one year's subscription to our paper, on receipt of which his name will be entered and a numbered receipt forwarded entitling him to the benefits of our great offer.

A GREAT STORY By Mr. Jas. Payn is now being published in our family weekly paper. Also, each week we give a sermon by REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, a feature alone worth the price we charge for the whole year. In addition to the continued stories, weekly sermons by Brooklyn's most noted divine and general literary miscellany, each issue contains the following: Illustrated sketches of prominent men; letters from all parts of the world; news of the week; full and reliable market reports; political goings-on. Washington news and special departments carefully edited for Farmers, Little Folks, the Family Circle, and business men generally. The present publishers have conducted THE TIMES for 15 years, and have learned by experience that genuine merit wins more friends than anything else. The public can, therefore, rely on us to add every improvement desirable, and to spare no expense in keeping our paper at the head. We are encouraged by our largely increased list of subscribers, now numbering over 53,000, to continue the

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The following from the Postmaster of Kansas City will show not only the reliability of THE KANSAS CITY TIMES but its rapidly-increasing circulation:

To THE KANSAS CITY TIMES CO.:

POST OFFICE, KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1, 1884.—I have to inform you that the periodical postage on the regular editions of your DAILY, SUNDAY and WEEKLY TIMES for 1881 was $3,685.26; for 1882, $7,199.79; for 1883, $16,196.46. THEO. S. CASE, P. M.

500 WATCHES FREE

To the first 500 persons who send in their order first, with ONE DOLLAR enclosed, we will send a hunting-case silver watch like cut here given. We guarantee the watch to be a correct time piece, and made of sterling silver. These watches are given away in addition to and independent from the 1,080 premiums and presents mentioned above. First come, first served. Remember to send ONE DOLLAR by postal note, money order or registered letter and we will enter your name for one year's subscription THE TIMES; also send you a numbered receipt and forward a present, worth from 15 cents to 25 cents, and if you are one of the first 500 you will also get one of watches. Order now and get a good family paper for the long winter evenings. Address THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

Mention this paper.